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1966 OUTLOOK ISSUE

VEGETABLE SITUATION

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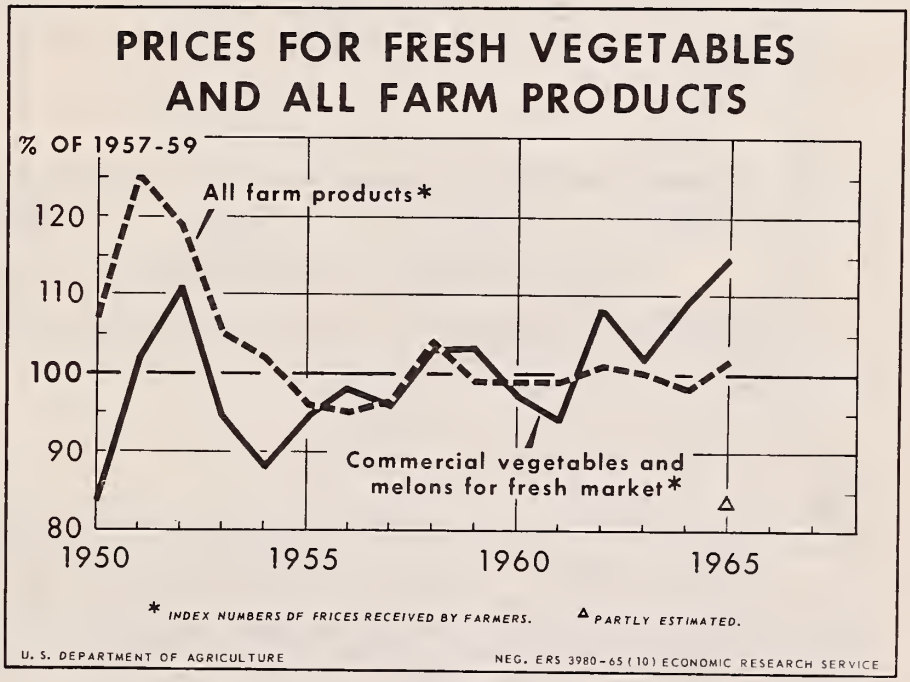
The index of prices received by farmers for vegetables this year averaged substantially higher than in 1964, primarily because of exceptionally strong markets during the spring. Although spring production was a little larger than in 1964, harvest schedules of most commodities were badly disrupted by adverse weather. Fresh vegetable prices reached a near-record high in May 1965.

In contrast, supplies during the winter were slightly larger than a year earlier due to more acreage and better yields; January-March prices were the lowest since 1961. And because of better growing conditions, summer and fall vegetable supplies were up from a year ago, resulting in moderately lower prices.



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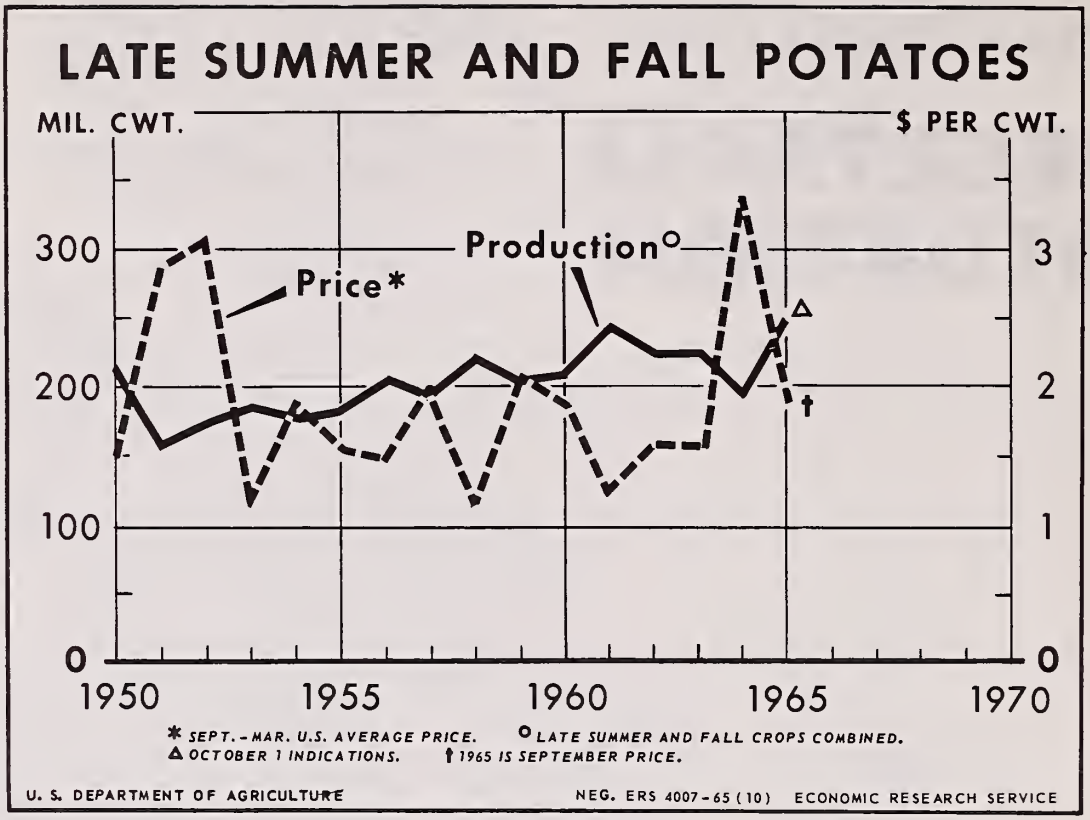

Combined production of late summer and fall potatoes this year is 246 million hundredweight, 23 percent above the small crop last year, and record large. Because of a big boost in acreage and much better weather, tonnage in the West increased 52 percent over last year. Output is up 29 percent in the Midwest, primarily due to larger crops in the Red River Valley, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Potato production in the East is 4 percent smaller than in 1964, with a moderate cutback in Maine offsetting increases in other Eastern States.

Potato prices continued above average through early fall as bad weather delayed harvests in a few areas and growers concentrated on getting their crop into storage. But indicated supplies for late fall and winter markets are extremely heavy relative to trade needs, and prices are expected to average sharply lower than a year earlier.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 21, 1965

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SPECIAL ARTICLE

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SUMMARY

Supplies of vegetables for fresh market sale this fall are moderately larger than both last year and the 1959-63 average. Production of cabbage is up sharply and large increases also are indicated for carrots, spinach, and lettuce. Onion supplies are record large. Only a few leading commodities are in smaller supply this year, including early-fall crop tomatoes, and fall snap beans, green peppers, and Brussels sprouts. Because of the generally larger supplies, fresh vegetable prices this fall likely will average moderately lower than a year earlier.

Supplies of canned vegetables during the 1965-66 marketing season probably are about the same as last season, with a larger pack in 1965 offset by a relatively light carryover. The carryover of frozen vegetables also was below a year earlier. But the frozen pack was up substantially, and supplies likely are moderately larger than last season. Prices for canned vegetables in general are expected to average slightly above a year earlier. Among principal canned items, higher prices are likely for tomatoes and tomato products, asparagus, and spinach, while weaker markets are anticipated for large supplies of snap beans and kraut. Higher prices are indicated for frozen broccoli, cauliflower, and asparagus, but prices for frozen sweet corn, peas, and snap beans are expected to be relatively low.

Potato supplies for fall and winter sale are sharply above the tight supply of last year. Fall crop production, at 216 million hundredweight, is a fourth larger than in 1964, and record large. Production is 52 percent above last year in the West, and up 29 percent in the Central States. But Eastern

output is down 4 percent. During the next 4 to 5 months, prices in all areas likely will be sharply below the high levels of a year earlier, with heaviest market pressures in the West and Midwest.

Sweetpotato production is up 14 percent from the short crop last year, and slightly above average. Output is larger than a year ago in all major areas; Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and New Jersey account for most of the increase. These States have ample storage capacity, thus indicating orderly marketing of the larger supply. Prices are expected to continue considerably below the high levels of last season, but still about average.

Supplies of dry edible beans this season are expected to be substantially smaller than last season, with supplies of both white and colored beans relatively light. Carryover stocks of dry beans were below a year earlier, and 1965 production, at 16.2 million hundredweight, is down 9 percent and the smallest since 1957. Current prices are relatively high, and continued market strength appears likely. Prices to growers for 1965-crop beans probably will average above the high prices of last season.

Dry pea supplies are down moderately from last year, as a sharp cut in production more than offset larger beginning stocks. Although smaller than a year earlier, supplies are more than adequate for trade needs. Prices continue relatively low.

FRESH MARKET VEGETABLES

Demand Prospects Favorable

The U.S. economy has displayed vigorous growth so far this year, and prospects indicate sustained expansion in 1966. Rising employment, increasing personal incomes, and population growth have contributed to strong demand this year for food, including vegetables. A continued high level of demand for vegetables is anticipated next year. As usual, however, prices for individual commodities will be strongly influenced by production volume and quality, and by the timeliness of harvests.

Fall Supplies Larger

Total fresh market vegetable supplies this fall are moderately larger than a year ago. Most of the increase is the result of slightly more acreage and much better growing conditions in Eastern and Midwestern States. Among leading commodities, prospective output of onions and cabbage is up sharply, and substantial tonnage increases are indicated in early fall carrots, celery, and spinach. Remaining fall lettuce supplies also are up materially. However, output of early fall tomatoes is off sharply, and there will be fewer snap beans, peppers, Brussels sprouts, and late fall carrots and celery.

Foreign Trade

Total U.S. exports of fresh vegetables and melons have been relatively stable during the past few years, averaging close to 8.5 million hundredweight

annually. Canada is the main buyer, accounting for over 80 percent of U.S. fresh exports, with movement heaviest during the winter and early spring. Trade volume is affected by supplies and prices of vegetables in the United States; U.S. output was larger during the first half of 1966 than a year earlier, and exports were up moderately. With normal growing conditions in 1966, export volume may increase.

Exports to Western Europe continue small, in part because of high transportation costs and quality maintenance problems. Trade in onions and possibly carrots may be up in 1965-66 since U.S. supplies are large and European production this year was affected by cool, wet weather.

Nearly all U.S. imports of fresh vegetables occur during the winter and spring, and come principally from Mexico. Import volume during the first half of 1965 was sharply above a year earlier, with increases in tomatoes, cucumbers, and melons particularly large. The high prices of recent years likely will encourage an increase in Mexican vegetable production. Thus, supplies available for export to the United States will be large. As usual, however, actual volume exported will be influenced by prevailing U.S. production and price levels.

Prospects for Major Fresh Market Vegetables

Carrots--Supplies of carrots this fall are substantially larger than a year ago. Early fall production, at 6.0 million hundredweight, is up 13 percent due to moderately more acreage and higher yields. Most of the increase is in New York, Michigan, Oregon, and Wisconsin where use for processing is important, and in Texas where the bulk of the crop is marketed fresh. Late-fall crop tonnage in California--which typically accounts for half of the total volume going to fresh markets during the fall--is 2 percent smaller than in 1964, and 14 percent below the 1959-63 average.

Although a portion of the increase in fall tonnage apparently was in response to increased processor demand, supplies available for fresh market are larger than a year ago. In mid-October, prices at leading shipping points were moderate, but ranged 10 to 15 percent below the high levels of a year earlier. However, markets are expected to show a little strength in late fall as fresh market sales of Eastern and Midwestern carrots decline seasonally and California becomes the dominant supply source.

Supply information is not yet available on winter carrots. The Department's Acreage-Marketing Guide recommended a tenth less acreage in 1966. With average yields, production would be 10 percent smaller than in 1965. Winter-crop carrots normally move in moderate volume by mid-December.

Cabbage--Production of early fall cabbage for both fresh market and kraut use is expected to total 9.2 million hundredweight, 18 percent above last year. The larger crop is due mainly to higher yields since acreage is up only slightly. Much of the increase in total supply probably will go to kraut packers; contract tonnage of cabbage for kraut is up 58 percent from last year's low level. Even so, open market supplies are heavier than a year ago, and prices

much lower. Shipping point prices in mid-October were running a third below a year earlier.

The late-fall cabbage crop, which furnishes about 5 percent of total fall supplies, is up 11 percent from 1964. All of the increase is in North Carolina where both acreage and prospective yields are higher. Virginia has the same supply this fall as in 1964, and output in South Carolina is light.

Growers of winter-crop cabbage have reported intentions to plant 6 percent more acreage in 1966 than in 1965. California acreage may be the same as a year earlier, but increases are indicated in Florida, Texas, and Arizona. Average yields on the intended plantings would result in a production of winter cabbage moderately larger than the short crop in 1965, but a little below the 1960-64 average.

Onions--Supplies of onions for marketing this fall and winter are substantially larger than both a year earlier and average.

Production of late-summer onions, the bulk of which is stored for later sale, is estimated at 21 million hundredweight--up 19 percent from a year ago, and record large. Output in the East, primarily New York, is up 30 percent as a result of slightly more acreage and sharply higher yields. Tonnage in the Midwest is 18 percent larger than the small output in 1964. The regional acreage for harvest is down, but yields in most Midwestern States are much above 1964, when dry weather was a problem. The Western States as a group report a 13 percent gain in production. California, the Idaho-eastern Oregon area, and Utah account for most of the increase; all have more acreage this year and yields are up. In contrast, output in other leading Western States is smaller than a year ago since a cool growing season lowered yields.

Prices for onions into late August this year were sharply above the depressed levels of a year earlier, reflecting reduced spring and early-summer output and some delay in late-summer crops because of weather. However, markets were under heavy pressure as harvests became general. By early October, prices in leading producing areas were running about a third below a year earlier.

Supplies of onions exceed normal trade needs; prices likely will continue low at least through early winter. While remaining supplies for late winter use are likely to be relatively large, markets will be affected to some extent by foreign demand for U.S. onions and prospects for the 1966 early-spring crop. Early reports suggest European production in 1965 was curtailed by weather, so export demand may be stronger than a year earlier. Acreage of onions for early-spring harvest will total the same as in 1965 if growers in Texas hold to their intentions. Acreage may be up in the early harvesting Rio Grande Valley, but down in both the Laredo and Coastal Bend areas.

Celery--Total supplies of celery for fall markets are a little smaller than both a year ago and average. Early fall production in the Midwest was up materially from last year because of better yields. But late fall production in California, which typically accounts for four-fifths of the total fall output, is down 4 percent. Both acreage and prospective yields are lower.

Marketings of celery during the early fall were a little heavier than a year earlier, and prices averaged materially lower. However, with movement of Eastern and Midwestern celery nearly finished and California fall tonnage relatively small, prices for remaining fall-crop supplies probably will average close to the high levels of a year earlier.

Harvest of winter-crop celery usually begins in Florida during November, and in southern California during December. Plantings in both States through September were slightly larger than a year earlier.

Marketings of Florida celery were regulated last season under a State Marketing Order which will not be so used during the 1965-66 season. Instead, growers have requested a Federal program. A hearing was held, and a recommended decision favoring such a program was issued September 27. As always, a program cannot be finally issued by the Secretary of Agriculture until a referendum of growers is held.

Lettuce--Total fall lettuce supplies are slightly larger than a year ago. Production of early fall lettuce is the same as in 1964, with reduced output in Pacific Coast States offsetting increases in other areas. Production in California, which furnishes about two-thirds of the national lettuce supply during September and October, is down 6 percent. Although favorable prices encouraged heavy cutting and consequent high yields in California, acreage is down substantially. Output in both Washington and Oregon (mostly for intrastate sale) is down considerably due to low yields. But as a result of more acreage, tonnage is up 5 percent in New Jersey, 16 percent in Texas, and 71 percent in New Mexico. Harvest of early-fall lettuce is declining seasonally but will continue in important volume into mid-November.

Arizona's late-fall crop is estimated at 11 percent larger than last year, but 9 percent below the 1959-63 average. Harvest in underway; peak activity is expected, as usual, in late November.

Since mid-August, prices for lettuce have been running moderately above year-earlier levels. With supplies for late fall sale below average, markets likely will continue strong.

Supply data on 1966 winter-crop lettuce are not yet available. The USDA Acreage-Marketing Guide recommended a 14 percent acreage cut, with the objective of a tenth less tonnage. Harvest of winter lettuce begins in late November, and marketings typically are heavy by mid-December.

Tomatoes--Supplies of tomatoes are much smaller this fall than last. California's early-fall crop, which provides the bulk of fresh market tomato supplies during October and early November, is down 22 percent, with considerable declines in both acreage and expected yields. Harvest was seasonally heavy during October; interstate shipments were running below a year earlier and prices averaged sharply higher. Markets likely will remain strong the next 4 to 5 weeks since overlap between early- and late-fall crops will be relatively light.

According to the October Crop Report, total acreage of tomatoes for late fall harvest is the same as last year. Prospective acreage in Florida, which usually furnishes 90 percent of the late fall supply, was down slightly from a year ago. However, extremely heavy rains in mid-October damaged tomatoes in the important Pompano area. Early reports indicate heavy loss of vine-ripe acreage. Early season volume likely will be curtailed. Texas reports 8 percent more acres than in 1964. First supplies are due in early November, with distribution likely to be mainly within the State.

Considerable hurricane damage occurred to early fields in Florida areas growing tomatoes for winter harvest. However, most of this crop is planted in the October-December period. The Acreage-Marketing Guide for 1966 winter tomatoes suggested 15 percent less acreage than in 1965, which would result in a tonnage the same as a year earlier, assuming average yields.

Domestic tomato supplies in the winter and spring of 1966 will be supplemented by imports from Mexico and a few Caribbean countries where supplies available for export are expected to be large. As usual, however, actual volume will be affected largely by prices prevailing in the United States.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Prospective Supplies for the 1965-66 Season

Supplies of canned vegetables during the 1965-66 marketing season probably will be about the same as last season, and moderately larger than the recent 5-year average. Canned pack will be up, but carryover was down substantially from a year earlier. The carryover of frozen vegetables also was down. A considerable increase in pack appears likely, however, and total frozen vegetable supplies in 1965-66 are expected to be moderately above last season.

Production for Processing Up Moderately

Estimates in early October for crops which account for 90 percent of total processing vegetable production indicate a tonnage this year 4 percent larger than in 1964, and 6 percent above the 1959-63 average (table 1). Sharp increases are expected in output of lima beans, sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, and contract tonnage for kraut. Partially offsetting are a moderate reduction in tomatoes, and a substantial decline in spinach during the winter and spring. Processing beet production is likely to be about the same as in 1964. Estimates of production for processing are not yet available for fall spinach, cucumbers for pickles, asparagus, or open-market purchases of cabbage for kraut.

Table 1.--Acreage and production of commercial vegetables for processing

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	Average 1959-63	1964	1965 1/	Average 1959-63	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Green lima beans	91.2	79.4	90.3	99.0	78.8	101.1
Snap beans	188.6	230.9	250.9	434.9	471.0	566.2
Beets	17.1	17.3	16.6	179.5	180.3	181.0
Cabbage for kraut (contract)	8.3	7.6	9.6	133.9	115.1	182.2
Sweet corn	444.3	369.9	427.2	1,635.6	1,465.8	1,786.5
Green peas	404.0	437.0	457.8	494.5	485.3	576.3
Spinach (winter and spring)	25.7	22.6	20.3	120.7	125.8	105.5
Tomatoes	293.7	272.1	251.3	4,255.5	4,561.5	4,268.0
Total with production 3/	1,473.0	1,436.8	1,523.9	7,353.5	7,483.5	7,766.8
Asparagus	110.0	111.1	4/	128.7	125.2	4/
Cabbage for kraut (open market)	4.2	3.0	4/	64.9	45.1	4/
Cucumbers for pickles	111.0	118.5	114.7	398.6	427.6	5/
Spinach (fall)	8.0	6.0	5/	22.2	22.9	5/
Total 10-vegetables 3/	1,706.2	1,675.4	--	7,967.8	8,104.3	--

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Indicated.
3/ May not add to total due to rounding.
4/ Will be available in December.
5/ Will be available in November.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July-October, 1965.

Canned Vegetable Outlook for 1965-66

Supplies of canned vegetables this season are expected to be close to those of last season. Carryover stocks of most items were down from a year earlier, offsetting an expected bigger pack.

At the beginning of the current marketing season, combined packers' and distributors' stocks of spinach and the tomato concentrates probably were larger than a year ago. But remaining supplies of tomato juice were down slightly, and those of peeled tomatoes and catsup were down materially. Stocks of all other major items were down sharply. Aggregate carryover of leading vegetables was down about 15 percent from a year earlier, and slightly below the 1959-63 average.

Carryover stocks plus expected packs indicate supplies of snap beans, green peas, and sauerkraut are substantially larger than last season, while those of lima beans are up moderately. Offsetting are moderately fewer beets, pickles, and spinach, 16 percent less asparagus, and probably about a tenth less processed tomato items.

Despite reduced supplies of several important items and relatively high prices for nearly all items, disappearance of canned vegetables during the 1964-65 marketing season reached an alltime high. Among individual commodities, record movement was realized for snap beans, asparagus, carrots, beets, and tomato catsup. The concentrated tomato products also moved at an exceptionally high rate.

This season, like last, the overall market for canned vegetables is expected to be strong. In early October, prices for asparagus, tomatoes, and tomato products were running considerably above year-earlier levels, while those for spinach were up slightly. Prices for both sweet corn and lima beans were about the same as the high levels a year earlier. Because of prospective heavy supplies, markets for snap beans and kraut are expected to be weaker this season.

Snap beans--Supplies of canned snap beans are expected to be substantially above the moderate level of last season, and record large. Carryover stocks were the smallest in a decade, but a big pack is likely. Production of snap beans for processing, of which three-fourths usually is canned, is 20 percent larger than in 1964, and 30 percent above the recent 5-year average.

Canned supplies will be larger this season in all regions. Much heavier supplies are indicated in the Midwest, where processing tonnage in Wisconsin and Michigan combined is up more than a third. Output in the Northeastern, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern areas also is expected to be up sharply. Total production in the West, which typically accounts for about 40 percent of the U.S. packs of canned and frozen beans, is 7 percent larger than last year. A larger than usual share of the crop may go to freezers; since canned carryover was relatively light, Western canned supplies may gain only slightly.

Prices for canned snap beans continued materially above average into early fall. The steady market probably resulted from such forces as inventory rebuilding, some concern about the extent of late-season packing, and the sustained rise in consumer demand for this product. A further increase in market needs is likely this season. Nevertheless, prospective supplies are large, and some downward pressure on prices is likely in coming months. For the season as a whole, prices are expected to average at least moderately below the high levels of last season.

Green peas--Supplies are 14 percent larger than last season, and the largest since 1959-60. Carryover stocks this year were the smallest in nearly a decade. But the pack, at 37.6 million cases (basis 24/303's), was a fourth above 1964.

Because of unfavorable weather early in the season, output of the early June varieties in all areas was about the same as last year. However, packs of the sweet varieties were up sharply. In the Midwest, which normally accounts for 70 percent of the canned output, the sweet pea pack was up a fourth, while canners reported increases of 41 percent in the East and 53 percent in the West. Quality of the pack was about the same as in 1964; overall grade was up slightly but there was a tendency toward larger sieve sizes.

Supplies of canned peas are materially above the tight supply a year ago, but are probably about in line with trade needs. Early October prices, f.o.b. canneries, were averaging only a little below the very high levels of a year earlier. For the season, prices likely will average slightly to moderately below last season.

Sweet corn--Prospective supplies of canned sweet corn are close to the moderate supply of last season. Relatively light carryover stocks at the start of the season are expected to about offset a sharp increase in pack.

Estimated production for processing, of which about four-fifths normally is used for canning, is up 22 percent. All areas expect larger crops--8 percent more in the East, 21 percent in the Midwest, and 34 percent in the West.

Canned sweet corn supplies for the 1965-66 season probably are in balance with prospective trade needs. Opening prices in October were about the same as the high levels that prevailed through the summer, and considerably above the depressed prices of the early 1960's. For the 1965-66 marketing season, prices are expected to average the same to higher than those of last season.

Tomatoes--Aggregate supplies of canned tomatoes and tomato products probably will be down about a tenth from the heavy supplies last season, and the smallest since 1961-62. Carryover into the current packing season was down slightly, and smaller packs are likely.

Production of tomatoes for processing is expected to total 6 percent smaller than in 1964, with a reduction in California more than offsetting sharp increases in the East and Midwest. Output in the principal Eastern States totals nearly a fifth larger than last year, while production in the Midwest is up 32 percent. But tonnage in California, the leading producer, is down an estimated 21 percent.

Because of general uncertainty regarding 1965 output, markets for processed tomato items have been strong since early this year. Continued strength is likely, with prices averaging the highest in several years. Supplies of peeled tomatoes probably are moderately below those of last season; early October prices were moderately above year-earlier levels. Prospective supplies of juice, catsup, and other products are substantially smaller; prices are running sharply higher.

Sauerkraut--Supplies of kraut are expected to be considerably above the light supply last season. Packers' carryover stocks on August 1 were about 40 percent below a year earlier, but a larger pack appears likely.

Cabbage production on acreage owned or controlled by packers is estimated at 182,200 tons, up 58 percent from last year and 36 percent above the 1959-63 average. Contract tonnage is up in all major areas. Output is double that of last year in New York, up 50 percent in Wisconsin, and up 72 percent in Ohio.

Normally, contract tonnage accounts for close to two-thirds of the cabbage used by kraut packers. Additional raw product is bought on the open market, with volume of purchases heavily influenced by prevailing prices. Since open-market prices for fall crop cabbage are sharply below a year ago, increased use by processors is expected.

In early October, prices for kraut, f.o.b. canneries, were still at relatively high levels. Downward pressure is likely as kraut supplies are replenished in coming months. For the 1965-66 season, prices are expected to average sharply below the high levels of last season.

Prospects for Other Canned Vegetables

Supplies of canned lima beans probably are considerably above the short supply of last season, although still materially below the recent 5-year average. August 1 beginning stocks were extremely light, offsetting much of the anticipated sharp increase in pack. Production for processing in the important canning States--Delaware, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Michigan--is up an estimated 69 percent. Although above last season, prospective canned supplies again are light relative to trade needs. Prices are expected to continue relatively high.

Supplies of canned asparagus for the 1965-66 season were 16 percent below the heavy volume of last season. Carryover into the current season was much smaller than a year earlier, and total pack was down 12 percent. Pack of green asparagus was about a tenth larger than in 1964. But pack of white style, which normally accounts for the bulk of export trade in this commodity, was down 52 percent. Although trade reports indicate consumers in Western Europe are showing interest in green asparagus, U.S. exports so far this season are lagging. But domestic use is heavy; remaining stocks probably are the smallest in a decade. Early October prices, f.o.b. canneries, were the highest of record

Supplies of canned spinach probably are nearly 30 percent smaller than the heavy supply of a year ago, and slightly below the recent 5-year average. March 1 carryover stocks were record large. But the spring pack, which typically accounts for three-fourths of annual output, was down 32 percent. Despite reduced supplies, shipments so far this season have been heavier, and prices in early October were running slightly above a year earlier. While additional canned spinach will be processed from fall-crop tonnage, markets likely will continue strong until 1966 crop prospects develop this winter.

Supplies of canned beets are expected to be down moderately from last season. A sharp cut in carryover stocks accounts for the decline; the new pack may be close to that in 1964. Production for processing is expected to be about the same this year as last. Both Wisconsin and Michigan report more tonnage. But output is down moderately in both New York and Oregon. Although smaller than last season, prospective supplies are well above average. Early October prices, f.o.b. canneries, were averaging only slightly above the depressed levels of last season.

Pickle supplies available during the 1965-66 season are expected to be moderately smaller than a year earlier because of a much smaller carryover. The pack may be close to that in 1964. Although plantings this year were down slightly, trade reports indicate better yields.

Frozen Vegetable Outlook

Supplies of frozen vegetables available during the 1965-66 marketing season will likely be moderately larger than last season, and substantially above average. Beginning stocks were considerably smaller than in 1964, but an increase in pack is probable.

Although pack data are available for only a few items, there are indications that the total 1965 pack will be up materially. The spring spinach pack was 94 million pounds, 8 percent less than a year earlier. Frozen asparagus output, at 30 million pounds, was down 3 percent. And the packs of broccoli and cauliflower may be reduced because of adverse weather during the first half of this year. However, the green pea pack, at 429 million pounds, was up 27 percent from 1964 and record large. Packs of frozen snap beans, lima beans, sweet corn, and carrots also are expected to be much larger than in 1964.

Stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) on October 1 were 1.14 billion pounds compared to 1.09 billion last year. Substantially larger holdings of peas, sweet corn, and carrots accounted for most of the increase, but stocks of asparagus and baby lima beans also were larger. Stocks of snap beans were the same as a year earlier, and those of all other frozen vegetables were smaller.

Because of below average stocks, early-fall markets for such items as broccoli, cauliflower, and asparagus were firm, with prices generally averaging sharply higher than last fall. Continued strong markets are expected for frozen limas, since most of the increase in pack was offset by lighter stocks. However,

prospective supplies of peas, green beans, and sweet corn exceed trade needs, and markets reflected the larger supplies. In early October, prices f.o.b. freezing plants for sweet corn were only slightly above the low levels of a year earlier, while prices for both peas and green beans were the lowest in many years.

POTATOES

Supply Up Sharply

Good growing conditions in nearly all areas and a big increase in acreage in the West resulted in large production of late summer and fall-crop potatoes. Late-summer output amounted to 30 million hundredweight, 8 percent more than the small crop of a year ago. Fall crop production, at 216 million hundredweight, was up a fourth, 13 percent above the 1959-63 average, and record large (table 2). Fall potato tonnage in the East is down moderately, but much larger crops are indicated in the Midwest and West.

Western fall production is 52 percent larger than in 1964. Farmers in all Western States boosted plantings, and total regional acreage was up 18 percent. With much better growing conditions, yields were substantially higher. Output in Idaho, the leading U.S. producer with normally over a fourth of the U.S. fall crop tonnage, is up 61 percent. All other Western States also report considerably larger crops.

Table 2.--Fall potatoes: Production by areas, United States

Year	8 Eastern States	9 Central States	9 Western States	Fall total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1959-63 average	64,887	45,004	1/80,726	1/190,617
1959	60,082	40,762	66,889	167,733
1960	62,355	45,487	67,200	175,042
1961	67,644	48,350	88,638	204,632
1962	68,722	46,085	1/80,443	1/195,250
1963	65,634	44,334	1/87,373	1/197,341
1964	65,595	37,998	1/68,597	1/172,190
1965 2/	62,994	48,933	1/104,059	1/215,986

1/ Potatoes in Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon were reclassified in 1964, beginning with the 1962 crop, between the late summer and fall groups. The net effect of these changes was an increase of approximately 4 million hundredweight in the fall estimates.

2/ Indicated as of October 1.

Data from Stat. Bul. No. 291, Potatoes-Sweetpotatoes, 1954-59 and Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

Although late-season rains created harvest problems, they also added tonnage to fall potato crops in several leading Central States. As of October 1, the region's production was estimated at 49 million hundredweight, up 29 percent from last year, and substantially above average. Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota accounted for most of the gain. Despite a shorter than usual growing season, output in Minnesota and North Dakota combined (mostly the Red River Valley) is up 38 percent from the low level in 1964 when weather losses were heavy. Production in Michigan also is 38 percent larger due to much more acreage and better yields. And higher yields plus slightly more acres boosted Wisconsin's tonnage by about a tenth.

Fall crop potato production in the East, at 63 million hundredweight, is 4 percent smaller than last year. According to the October Crop Report, tonnage in Maine was down 9 percent because of lower yields. In other Eastern areas, production is the same as a year ago in New Hampshire, and down moderately in Connecticut. But larger crops are indicated in other States.

Foreign Trade

U. S. foreign trade in potatoes is relatively small. Exports usually account for less than 2 percent of production and generally are 4 times larger than imports. Although some quantities occasionally go to Europe, most move to Canada, with this trade heaviest during the spring and summer. April 1965 exports were record-low as a result of the tight U.S. supply. But May-July movement was 38 percent above a year earlier, and about average.

Early reports of 1965 production in Europe point to a decline from 1964. Acreage was smaller and growing conditions generally unfavorable. Canada's potato crop this year is down moderately. Movement to the United States this fall and winter likely will be much smaller than a year earlier because of lower U.S. prices.

Fall and Winter Market Prospects

After reaching all-time highs in early July this year, potato prices dropped as harvests increased seasonally. By late summer, prices in all areas were below the unusually high levels of a year earlier, although still above average. Then potato markets stabilized as movement to storage became heavy. Early fall markets apparently were further bolstered by producer sentiment that heavy rainfall and cold weather in a few Midwestern and Eastern areas would reduce the marketable supply in those areas. However, estimated U.S. fall production is more than adequate to satisfy prospective needs, thus pointing to considerable pressure on markets into late winter, with prices in all areas averaging sharply below high year-earlier levels.

SWEETPOTATOES

Larger Production Than Last Year

The downtrend in sweetpotato production has halted, at least temporarily. Farmers planted 6 percent more acres this year, and yield prospects are more favorable. Indicated production, at 17.4 million hundredweight, is 14 percent larger than the short crop in 1964 and slightly above the 1959-63 average.

Production is larger than last year in all regions (table 3). Output in the Middle Atlantic area is up moderately, with 3 percent more tonnage in Virginia-Maryland (where most of the crop is marketed in early fall), and 17 percent more tonnage in New Jersey (where volume marketings continue into spring). Production in the South Atlantic region is up 19 percent. North Carolina, the area's leading producer, reports output is up about a fifth due to more acreage, while production in Georgia, the second ranking producer, is up 15 percent. Output in the Central States is 14 percent larger, with increases in all major States. Indicated tonnage in Louisiana, the most important U.S. producer, is up 13 percent; both acreage and yields were up moderately. California's crop, most of which is marketed in Pacific Coast States, is 13 percent larger, as much higher yields offset 5 percent less acreage.

Table 3.--Sweetpotatoes: Production by areas, United States

Area	Average 1959-63	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 2/
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Middle Atlantic 3/	4,034	3,848	4,151	3,593	4,997	3,581	3,525	3,764
South Atlantic 4/	4,328	4,397	3,778	3,866	5,208	4,387	4,181	4,973
South Central 5/	7,523	9,425	6,612	6,758	8,024	6,798	6,677	7,626
North Central 6/	228	220	224	214	242	239	207	225
California	831	975	680	782	891	826	704	798
Total	16,943	18,865	15,445	15,213	19,362	15,831	15,294	17,386

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Indicated. 3/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. 4/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 5/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. 6/ Missouri and Kansas.

Data from Stat. Bul. No. 291, Potatoes-Sweetpotatoes, 1954-59 and Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

Lower Prices Expected

Marketings of 1965-crop sweetpotatoes began in early July with light movement out of Florida and Louisiana. Because of dry weather, however, early-season harvests were retarded, and marketings through September were about the same as a year earlier. By October, however, markets were under pressure. During the week ended October 16, f.o.b. prices, southwestern Louisiana shipping points, averaged $2.58 per 50-pound crate of U.S. No. 1 uncured sweetpotatoes compared to $4.00 a year earlier.

Marketings will be in peak volume during November and December, then decline seasonally during the first half of next year. Prices are expected to follow the usual pattern--seasonally low in October, then rising in subsequent months to peak levels in the spring of 1966. But because of larger supplies, the seasonal price rise likely will be much less pronounced than last year. Overall prices are expected to be sharply below the high prices of a year earlier, although close to the recent 5-year average.

OUTLOOK FOR VEGETABLES AT RETAIL

Weather in principal commercial vegetable-growing areas has been more favorable this summer and fall. Thus, supplies of fresh commodities in retail stores into late fall probably will be larger than last year. Considerably more cabbage, carrots, lettuce, and onions are expected. Supplies of cucumbers and green peppers are smaller than last year but production of both is well above average. Prices for fresh vegetables will be affected, as usual, by timing of harvest. Current prospects indicate prices generally will run below those of last fall.

Processed vegetable supplies will continue ample. Total supplies of canned vegetables through next spring are expected to be about the same as a year earlier. There likely will be more snap beans, lima beans, green peas, sweet corn, and sauerkraut, but less canned asparagus, beets, and spinach. Supplies of tomatoes and the various tomato products may be much smaller than last season, although still well above average. Frozen vegetable supplies are up moderately from last year, mainly due to a sharp boost in stocks of peas, carrots, and sweet corn.

Prices for canned vegetables into mid-1966 are expected to average a little higher than a year earlier. Higher retail prices are in prospect for canned asparagus, tomatoes and tomato products, while prices for sweet corn and lima beans are expected to be about the same as the high levels of last year. Prices for snap beans, peas, and kraut likely will be lower. Frozen vegetable prices probably will be a little lower than last year.

Much lower prices are likely for potatoes in coming months. Potato supplies for fall and winter markets are a fourth above the tight supply of a year earlier, and record large. Sweetpotato supplies also are up from a year ago and prices are expected to average considerably lower.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Smaller Supply Than Last Season

Supplies of dry edible beans this season are expected to be down materially from last season, and the smallest since 1957-58. Both carryover stocks and production are down.

Stocks at the beginning of the current marketing season (on about September 1) apparently were much smaller than a year earlier, reflecting relatively light CCC holdings and a substantial cutback in commercial inventories. Early prospects pointed to a large output. Acreage for harvest was 6.7 percent above 1964, and with average yields, production would have been record large. However, crops deteriorated greatly late in the summer, and yield, at 1,042 pounds per acre, was down 15 percent from last year. Production this year amounted to 16.2 million 100-pound bags, 9 percent smaller than last year, 16 percent below the 1959-63 average, and the smallest since 1957.

Weather was unfavorable in most growing regions. A summer drought lowered yields in Michigan and New York, while frosts damaged bean crops in North Dakota and Minnesota. Persistent wet weather slowed harvest operations in the Northwest and Southwest, with consequent reductions in volume, and probably in quality.

Supplies of Both White and Colored Beans Relatively Light

Production estimates of 1965-crop beans by classes will not be available until December, but prospects by areas indicate the probable composition of the supply. Supplies of white beans are expected to be about a fourth smaller than last season; both production and carryover stocks are down sharply. Colored bean supplies probably are about the same as the light supply of a year ago, with increased output offset by smaller stocks. Because of a severe drop in bean production in Michigan, supplies of pea beans may be down sharply, and probably the smallest since 1958. Supplies of Great Northerns are expected to be down about a fifth from last season, with smaller output in Nebraska more than offsetting potential increases in Idaho and Wyoming. Among the leading colored classes, pinto supplies may be up moderately from the low level last season, but supplies of red kidney and black turtle soup beans probably will be down materially. Supplies of pink and small red beans are expected to be about the same as last season.

Probable Production by Area

Production in the Northeast, at 6.3 million bags, is sharply below both last season and the 1959-63 average (table 4). Total production in Michigan, the main source of pea beans and a large supplier of red kidneys, is estimated at 5.3 million bags, nearly 30 percent less than in 1964. Estimated total output in New York, also a leading producer of red kidney beans, is down 11 percent.

Table 4.--Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States 1/

Year	Northeast 2/	Northwest 3/	Southwest 4/	California	U. S. total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1959-63 av.	8,320	5,332	2,122	3,487	19,271
1959	7,259	6,203	1,759	3,718	18,939
1960	7,482	5,237	1,952	3,246	17,917
1961	8,689	5,415	2,641	3,542	20,287
1962	8,634	4,648	1,882	3,435	18,599
1963	9,563	5,160	2,397	3,492	20,612
1964 5/	8,616	4,327	1,896	2,970	17,809
1965 6/	6,298	4,602	2,078	3,228	16,206

1/ Cleaned basis. 2/ New York and Michigan. 3/ Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington. 4/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Indicated.

Data from Stat. Bul. No. 311 Field and Seed Crops, 1954-59 and Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

In the Northwest, production is expected to total 4.6 million bags, 6 percent above last season. Tonnage in Idaho, mostly pintos, Great Northerns, and small reds, is substantially larger than last year's small crop, but below average. Production increases over 1964 also are expected in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wyoming. However, output in Nebraska, the leading producer of Great Northerns, is expected to be off 15 percent. Some reductions in output also are likely in Washington and Montana.

The Southwest, which typically produces more than a third of the total pinto crop, expects 10 percent more production. Colorado, which accounts for nearly nine-tenths of the area's output, reports a prospective crop of 1.9 million hundredweight, up 7 percent.

Total dry bean production in California also is larger than in 1964, although below the recent 5-year average. Production of large limas is up 12 percent; substantial increases also are likely in pink and small white beans. However, expected output of blackeyes and baby limas is down materially.

1965-Crop Price Supports

The national average support price for 1965-crop beans is $6.32 per hundredweight, the same as the average for the 1964 crop. However, the rates for the 11 supported classes were adjusted to encourage a better balance between production and requirements among these classes. Rates for pea, medium

white, and dark kidney beans were reduced 25 cents per hundredweight from the 1964-crop rates. Price support loan rates on other supported classes were increased 19 cents.

The support prices are for U.S. No. 1 grade beans, cleaned and bagged with all charges, except receiving and loading out, paid through maturity date for price support loans on the 1965 crop. The support price per hundredweight for U.S. No. 1 grade, depending on area are: Pea and medium white, $6.15 - $6.65; Great Northern, $6.71 - $7.21; small white and flat small white, $7.52 ; pinto, $5.97 - $6.57; red kidney, $8.26 - $8.70; pink, $7.32; small red, $7.37- $7.47; large lima, $10.24 - $10.39; and baby lima, $5.59.

Beans will be supported through loans and purchases, which will be available from harvest through January 31, 1966. Loans will mature on April 30, 1966.

Demand and Price Outlook for 1965-Crop Beans

Because of smaller supplies, movement of dry beans to both domestic and export markets this season is expected to be smaller than that of last season. Domestic use in 1965-66 probably will be down slightly. Exports likely will be off sharply, despite prospects for a continued strong foreign demand for U.S. beans. Early reports indicate 1965 production declines in the Danubian Basin countries and Chile, who in addition to the United States are major bean suppliers to the European market. Also, output in several European countries may be reduced. The level of foreign shipments during the 1965-66 marketing year under P.L. 480 programs will depend partly on the quantity of 1965-crop beans delivered to CCC under the price support program. At currently indicated levels of supply, deliveries of 1965-crop beans likely will be relatively low. (Deliveries of 1964-crop beans totaled 674,000 hundredweight, sharply below a year earlier, and the smallest since 1959.)

Markets for dry beans remained strong through the summer due to relatively light remaining stocks of several major classes, plus the early deterioration in bean-crop prospects in Michigan. U.S. prices to growers averaged nearly $9.00 per hundredweight in July-August, well above average for the period. As late-season weather delayed harvests, markets strengthened further. Early October prices, f.o.b. country warehouses, were considerably above year-earlier levels. Since supplies are smaller this season than last, prices are expected to stay higher, probably averaging the highest in many years.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Supply Large But Down From Year Ago

Supplies of dry field peas available for marketing during the 1965-66 season are plentiful, although moderately below the burdensome supplies of last season. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the season were exceptionally

heavy, but output was down sharply. Production in 1965 is estimated at 3.86 million hundredweight, 19 percent smaller than last year, and a tenth below the 1959-63 average. Yield for the 1965 crop was a record high 1,700 pounds per acre--a tenth above the previous record set in 1964. However, harvested acreage was down a fourth.

Demand and Price Outlook

Although smaller than a year ago, dry pea supplies are ample to satisfy expected market needs. Current prospects indicate domestic use of dry peas will be about the same to a little heavier this season than last. Foreign demand prospects for 1965-66 are still uncertain. U.S. export volume will depend to some extent on production in other countries, particularly the Netherlands and Morocco which are large suppliers of the important European market. Early reports suggest that 1965 production in the Netherlands is down from last year. Supply information is not yet available for Morocco. Despite the uncertainties, exports are expected to be in line with the trend of recent years. Exports have increased materially over the past decade and now account for nearly three-fifths of the total seasonal disappearance. Exports were a record 2.8 million hundredweight in the marketing year ended August 31, 1965.

In response to a sustained high level of exports, together with prospects for somewhat smaller supplies in the 1965-66 season, prices improved this spring and summer. U.S. prices to growers in September 1965 averaged $3.89 per hundredweight, considerably above the $3.17 in January 1965 and about the same as a year earlier. With export prospects reasonably favorable, domestic demand stable, and supplies smaller, prices this season likely will average low, but well above the depressed levels of last season.

The Vegetable Situation is published in January, April, July, and October.

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POTATO UTILIZATION AND CONSUMPTION TRENDS

By Donald S. Kuryloski 1/

Significant changes have occurred in the utilization of potatoes grown in the United States. Several of these changes have been underway for many years, while others have developed only recently. Among the important long-term shifts, a more apparent one has been the increasing portion of the total crop sold. In the years just prior to World War II, about two-thirds of the average crop was sold, and the rest went to a variety of farm uses such as food for the farm family, seed for next year's crop, and livestock feed, shrinkage, and waste. As potato production became more commercialized, the relative importance of sales increased. By the early 1950's, sales accounted for 83 percent of production, and in 1964, 90.3 percent.

Trends in seed use also reflect the increasing specialization of the potato industry. In the late 1930's, a little over a third of the seed used to plant a crop was purchased from other potato growers; most producers used seed carried over from their previous year's harvest. But the ratio now is completely reversed; purchased seed accounts for over two-thirds of the seed use to plant the crop.

The major short-term development has been the rapid increase in the use of potatoes for processing into food products. Of course, potatoes have been used for processing for many years. Census data indicate about 2.5 million hundredweight were manufactured into potato chips in 1939, and there are indications that small quantities of potatoes also were canned, frozen, or manufactured into flour during the 1930's. Except for chips, however, potato food processing stayed small until the early 1950's. But expansion has since been dramatic. USDA data show that utilization of potatoes for food processing reached a new high of 66.4 million hundredweight in 1964, up 16 percent from 1956 (table 5). A third of the 1964-crop potatoes used for food were processed into various products.

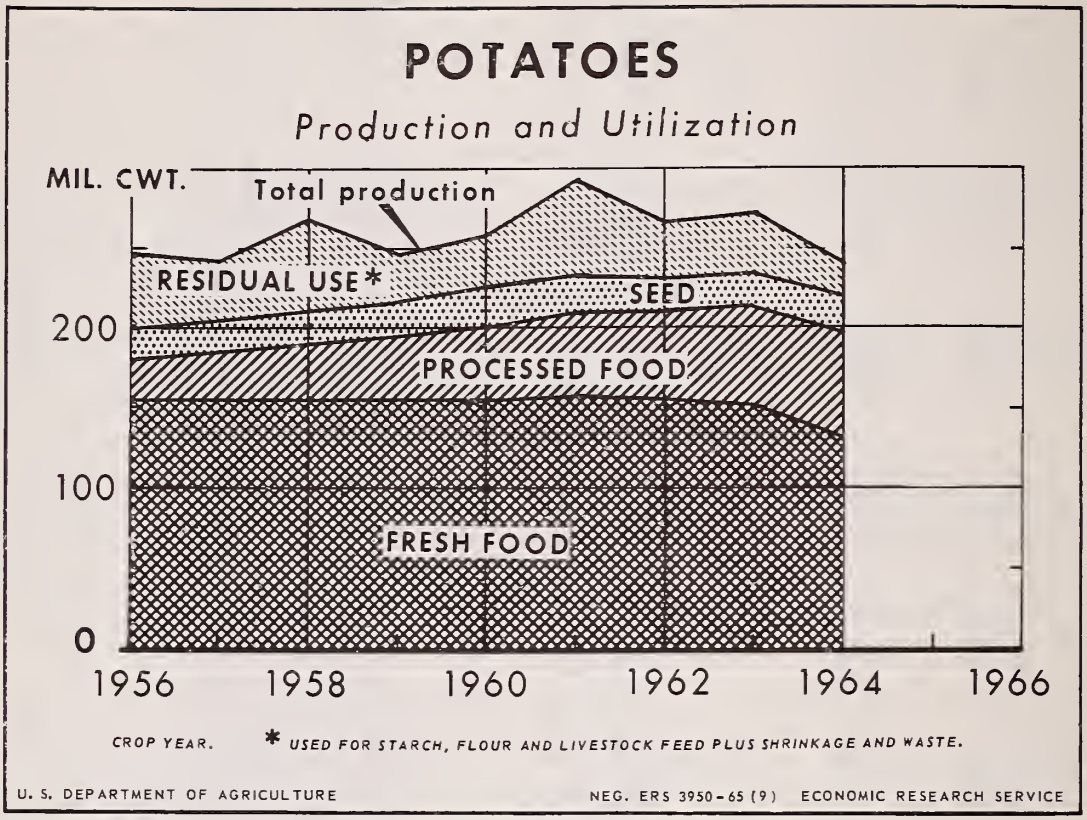
Substantial increases have occurred in all types of potato processing. Although canners still take the smallest volume, the 3.2 million hundredweight of 1964-crop potatoes which were canned or used as ingredients in canned hash, stews, or soups was 40 percent greater than in 1956. Use for dehydration, at 10.8 million hundredweight, was up three-fold; while use for freezing, at 23.6 million, was up five-fold. Potato chips and shoestring products have consistently accounted for the largest quantity of potatoes processed, and the 28.8 million hundredweight used in 1964 was nearly double that in 1956.

1/ Agricultural Economist, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS.

Table 5.--Potatoes: Utilization of 1956-64 crops

Item	Crop year								
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
Fresh food:									
Table stock sales	146.1	148.4	148.9	149.1	149.2	153.3	150.9	146.5	127.0
Farm household food	9.3	8.2	7.3	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.0
Total	155.4	156.6	156.2	155.0	154.6	158.5	155.7	151.0	131.0
Processed food:									
Chips, shoestrings	14.6	17.3	17.0	20.1	21.0	22.7	24.1	26.7	28.8
Dehydration	3.2	3.8	5.9	7.7	10.1	8.5	9.3	9.9	10.8
Frozen	4.7	4.8	8.3	9.9	15.1	18.1	18.4	22.4	23.6
Canned	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2
Total	24.8	28.5	34.1	40.1	49.0	52.1	54.7	62.2	66.4
TOTAL FOOD	180.2	185.1	190.3	195.1	203.6	210.6	210.4	213.2	197.4
Starch, flour	18.3	12.7	18.4	7.7	10.2	20.5	11.3	11.8	3.0
Feed sales	7.7	9.0	18.9	6.6	5.4	20.4	7.9	10.1	5.6
Feed on farms	4.1	2.7	3.9	3.1	2.9	4.2	3.4	3.1	1.8
Total	11.8	11.7	22.8	9.7	8.3	24.6	11.3	13.2	7.4
Seed sales	13.4	13.6	13.1	13.6	14.8	13.8	14.3	14.2	14.2
Seed on farm	6.8	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.5	6.1	6.1	7.5
Total	20.2	21.2	20.2	20.8	22.5	21.3	20.4	20.3	21.7
Shrinkage, loss	15.3	11.8	15.2	12.5	12.8	16.6	13.3	13.2	9.9
Production	245.8	242.5	266.9	245.8	257.4	293.6	266.7	271.7	239.4

Utilization Reports, SRS, USDA.



In the earlier years of increased processing, total use of potatoes for fresh food remained fairly stable. There was a persistent drop in farm household use--associated with the increasing commercialization of potato production and the general decline in farm population--but larger sales to the tablestock market were about offsetting through 1961. Since then, however, fresh food use has slipped, with both farm household and tablestock sales down. This gradual downtrend probably would have continued in the 1964 crop year, but heavy early buying by processors caused a bigger drop by sharply curtailing supplies available for fresh market sale. Since 1965 production is large, fresh food use is expected to rebound from the low year-earlier level, even though use for processing likely will gain.

In association with the trends in crop utilization, there have been pronounced shifts in per capita consumption of potatoes. Since 1950, overall use per person of potatoes has shown no trend, staying within a range of 102 to 112 pounds annually. But consumption of processed items has increased sharply at the expense of the fresh. While fresh use is still most important,

its share dropped from 94 percent of total per person use in 1950 to about 68 percent in 1964.

Although data limitations preclude precise measures of per capita use of each individual processed potato item, annual use of frozen potatoes probably is close to 14 pounds (fresh equivalent basis); that of dehydrated potatoes, about 5 pounds; and canned, half a pound. Potato chip consumption, which probably offers less direct substitution for fresh than any other processed item, is approximately 15 pounds per person, on a fresh-weight basis.

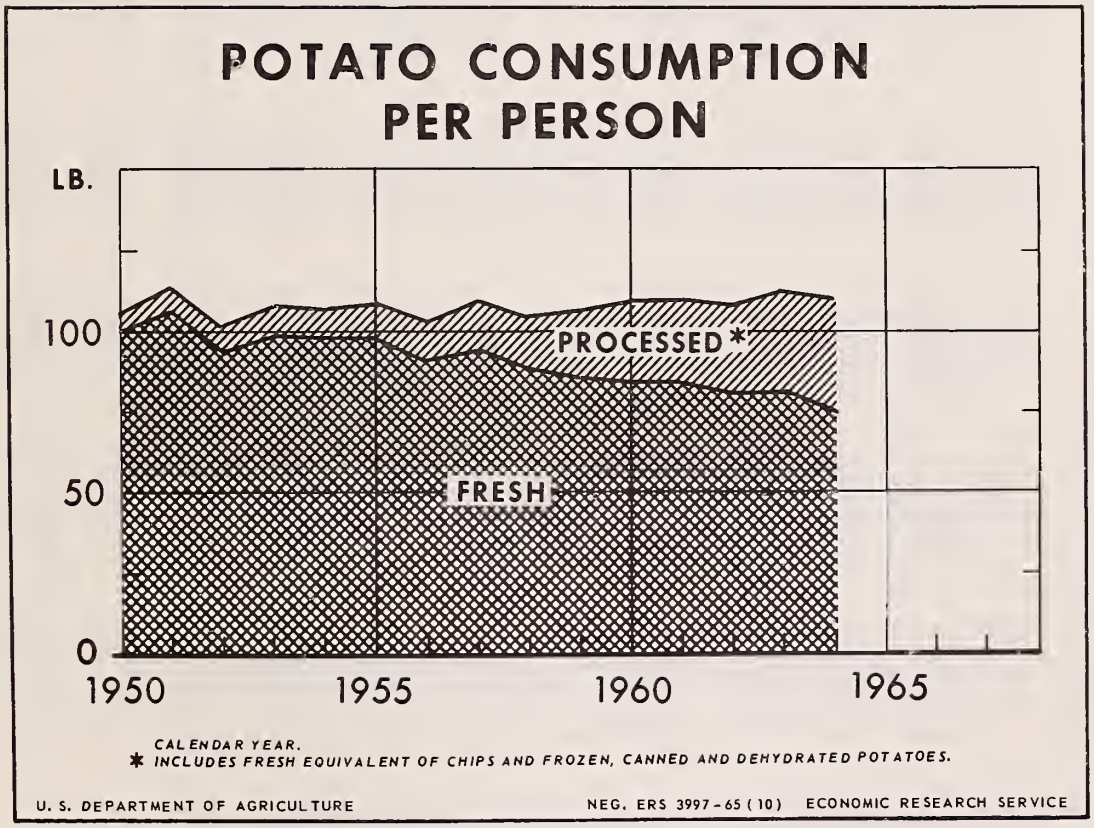


Table 6.--Average retail price of specified fresh and canned items, by months, 1961 to date

Item and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
FRESH												
Potatoes (10 pounds)												
1961	66.1	65.5	65.0	65.7	66.8	66.0	69.9	62.6	59.4	56.6	55.4	56.0
1962	55.8	56.3	57.7	60.2	64.8	72.2	78.0	68.5	62.3	61.5	60.7	60.7
1963	62.0	62.1	62.6	63.0	64.4	67.6	70.4	72.0	67.3	63.7	63.1	63.2
1964	59.8	61.0	61.7	66.8	72.8	88.2	100.1	89.6	77.6	72.6	77.7	80.7
1965	91.9	97.7	99.4	101.6	111.7	122.9	134.9	97.0				
Onions (Pound)												
1961	8.6	9.8	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.9	12.3	12.0	10.5	9.9	9.9	10.3
1962	10.9	14.9	15.1	14.9	13.6	13.0	12.6	11.7	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.8
1963	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.8	11.6	12.8	13.2	13.5	11.4	10.9	10.8	11.4
1964	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0
1965	11.1	11.2	10.6	11.3	11.8	14.9	15.1	14.0				
Cabbage (Pound)												
1961	9.1	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.6	10.1	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.5
1962	9.2	11.4	13.1	18.3	13.0	12.6	9.0	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.9
1963	12.4	14.2	13.1	10.9	11.5	10.4	9.8	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.1
1964	10.4	11.0	10.2	9.9	10.1	11.1	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.2	9.8	10.4
1965	11.0	10.7	10.4	11.0	13.8	14.2	10.6	9.0				
Celery (Pound)												
1961	13.2	13.5	12.8	12.6	13.3	13.5	14.1	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.6	14.3
1962	15.2	15.3	16.2	18.2	17.0	17.0	18.6	15.7	12.9	12.8	13.6	13.2
1963	14.7	15.0	14.7	13.8	14.3	13.7	15.1	13.4	12.7	13.4	13.4	13.8
1964	15.5	15.7	18.2	16.5	14.3	14.8	17.3	15.0	15.0	15.3	15.6	15.5
1965	15.4	15.2	16.5	15.4	15.5	15.7	17.0	15.1				
Lettuce (Head)												
1961	18.1	16.3	14.6	15.2	15.9	17.3	17.5	16.3	15.9	16.9	17.4	17.8
1962	15.7	18.8	20.3	19.1	24.2	19.6	16.5	16.5	19.7	18.1	21.4	16.4
1963	18.4	22.3	17.4	28.0	22.9	23.7	29.2	21.8	21.5	23.1	27.6	25.8
1964	28.7	28.4	27.4	21.7	20.7	22.8	21.5	22.9	23.9	24.8	23.6	29.3
1965	23.5	23.0	22.9	22.4	28.9	36.5	22.7	21.8				
CANNED												
Peas (No. 303 can)												
1961	21.7	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.1	22.3
1962	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6
1963	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.7
1964	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.7
1965	22.8	23.0	23.3	23.5	23.8	24.0	24.1	24.1				
Tomatoes (No. 303 can)												
1961	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.9
1962	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.4
1963	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8	16.0
1964	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.9
1965	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2				

Retail prices, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Data beginning Jan. 1964 not necessarily comparable with year earlier due to changes in Bureau of Labor Statistics sampling method.

Table 7.--Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, 1937-64

Year	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed	Fresh 1/	Processed 2/			Fresh	Processed		
			Total	Canned	Frozen		Total	Canned	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1937	164.3	111.0	53.3	52.3	1.0	67.6	32.4	31.8	0.6
1938	170.1	114.5	55.6	54.6	1.0	67.3	32.7	32.1	.6
1939	174.6	116.6	58.0	56.8	1.2	66.8	33.2	32.5	.7
1940	179.9	116.9	63.0	61.6	1.4	65.0	35.0	34.2	.8
1941	180.8	113.8	67.0	65.4	1.6	62.9	37.1	36.2	.9
1942	193.4	119.0	74.4	71.8	2.6	61.5	38.5	37.2	1.3
1943	186.9	116.7	70.2	68.5	1.7	62.4	37.6	36.7	.9
1944	195.6	123.9	71.7	67.9	3.8	63.3	36.7	34.8	1.9
1945	222.1	134.3	87.8	83.4	4.4	60.5	39.5	37.5	2.0
1946	223.8	129.9	93.9	89.2	4.7	58.0	42.0	39.9	2.1
1947	206.0	122.4	83.6	77.5	6.1	59.4	40.6	37.6	3.0
1948	199.5	123.0	76.5	69.5	7.0	61.7	38.3	34.8	3.5
1949	193.6	116.2	77.4	70.6	6.8	60.0	40.0	36.5	3.5
1950	199.2	115.2	84.0	76.6	7.4	57.8	42.2	38.5	3.7
1951	200.8	111.9	88.9	79.6	9.3	55.7	44.3	39.7	4.6
1952	199.7	111.6	88.1	76.8	11.3	55.9	44.1	38.4	5.7
1953	200.2	109.1	91.1	79.4	11.7	54.5	45.5	39.7	5.8
1954	196.2	107.2	89.0	76.8	12.2	54.6	45.4	39.2	6.2
1955	198.7	105.1	93.6	80.5	13.1	52.9	47.1	40.5	6.6
1956	202.3	107.0	95.3	81.5	13.8	52.9	47.1	40.3	6.8
1957	202.0	106.4	95.6	81.4	14.2	52.7	47.3	40.3	7.0
1958	201.6	103.7	97.9	82.7	15.2	51.4	48.6	41.0	7.6
1959	200.9	102.9	98.0	82.6	15.4	51.2	48.8	41.1	7.7
1960	205.2	105.8	99.4	83.5	15.9	51.6	48.4	40.7	7.7
1961	204.5	104.9	99.6	83.5	16.1	51.3	48.7	40.8	7.9
1962	206.7	102.8	103.9	86.2	17.7	49.7	50.3	41.7	8.6
1963	207.8	102.9	104.9	87.8	17.1	49.5	50.5	42.3	8.2
1964 3/	204.3	98.7	105.6	87.2	18.4	48.3	51.7	42.7	9.0

1/ Excluding melons.
2/ Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; exclude canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 8.--Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables 1/, United States, calendar years 1939-64

Commodity	Fresh equivalent basis																											
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Asparagus																										
Fresh	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.50
Canned	.77	.82	.82	.92	.83	.85	.48	1.31	.77	.94	.86	.88	.94	.88	1.03	.99	.88	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.02	.93	.99	1.04	.91	.98
Frozen	.06	.10	.11	.08	.12	.21	.28	.25	.23	.29	.25	.25	.26	.30	.32	.33	.31	.33	.32	.30	.38	.41	.31	.35	.32	.34
Beans, lima 2/																										
. Fresh	.90	.80	.80	.70	.60	.60	.60	.70	.60	.60	.60	.50	.50	.40	.40	.40	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.40	.30	.30	.30	.30
Canned	.55	.72	.78	.80	.60	.33	.47	.49	.48	.53	.52	.83	.70	.66	.66	.70	.72	.73	.71	.64	.62	.61	.60	.58	.60	.57
Frozen	.25	.30	.24	.54	.32	.38	.37	.60	.83	.84	1.09	1.14	1.22	1.59	1.62	1.47	1.59	1.66	1.61	1.61	1.55	1.61	1.50	1.57	1.57	1.61
Beans, snap																										
Fresh	5.00	5.00	4.60	4.90	5.30	4.70	4.80	4.70	4.00	4.10	4.10	3.90	3.80	3.40	3.50	3.30	3.30	2.80	2.90	2.60	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.20	2.10
Canned	1.55	1.70	1.68	1.93	1.94	2.12	2.44	2.39	2.01	2.09	2.16	2.49	2.36	2.52	2.58	2.67	2.93	3.02	2.87	3.09	3.08	3.09	3.15	3.33	3.24	3.42
Frozen	.05	.05	.09	.13	.07	.20	.25	.25	.33	.37	.36	.45	.57	.67	.72	.81	.84	.91	.92	1.00	1.01	.96	.91	1.03	1.10	1.07
Broccoli																										
Fresh	.80	.60	.70	.60	.70	1.00	.90	1.00	1.00	.90	.90	1.00	.70	.80	.70	.60	.50	.50	.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.30
Frozen	.02	.01	.04	.05	.04	.04	.12	.17	.16	.23	.29	.29	.41	.58	.58	.63	.72	.72	.67	.75	.79	.84	.78	.83	.79	.88
Cabbage																										
Fresh	16.40	18.50	16.20	18.90	17.00	19.80	20.50	17.70	17.00	16.60	14.70	14.30	13.30	12.80	12.70	12.50	11.10	11.80	10.90	10.80	10.20	10.50	9.90	10.00	9.90	9.80
Canned 3/	2.62	2.68	2.95	2.77	2.39	.85	1.36	3.01	3.14	1.48	2.56	2.43	2.98	2.55	2.50	2.53	2.45	2.58	2.11	2.32	2.13	2.20	2.22	2.22	2.15	1.88
Corn 4/																										
Fresh	5.10	5.60	6.20	6.80	6.30	6.70	7.90	7.70	7.70	8.70	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.80	7.80	8.50	8.20	7.90	7.70	8.40	8.50	8.10	7.90	8.00	7.70	7.10
Canned	10.85	11.31	12.05	14.09	13.57	12.71	14.13	15.83	14.80	12.60	12.36	13.20	12.38	12.28	13.12	13.22	13.48	13.48	13.61	13.60	12.84	13.40	12.54	13.91	14.08	14.19
Frozen	.16	.20	.17	.28	.10	.46	.54	.63	1.03	.97	.94	.88	1.29	1.63	1.86	1.79	2.13	2.76	2.48	2.88	2.83	2.66	2.91	3.53	3.67	4.03
Cucumbers																										
Fresh	2.40	2.30	2.30	2.20	1.70	1.80	2.40	2.90	2.60	2.70	2.50	2.40	2.60	2.70	2.60	2.80	2.90	2.80	3.10	2.80	2.60	2.90	3.10	2.80	3.10	3.00
Canned 5/	2.21	2.11	2.47	2.79	2.45	2.19	2.26	2.86	3.19	3.35	3.26	3.25	3.04	3.56	3.80	3.82	3.78	3.70	3.88	4.02	3.94	3.85	4.07	4.52	4.42	5.23
Peas, green 2/																										
Fresh	2.30	2.10	2.10	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.40	1.10	.90	.80	.70	.50	.50	.40	.40	.40	.30	.30	.30	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Canned	8.39	9.26	10.38	10.73	9.86	8.89	12.06	12.82	9.84	9.78	8.96	9.16	9.01	8.63	8.33	8.26	8.07	8.17	8.05	7.92	8.25	7.41	7.44	6.96	6.90	6.83
Frozen	.62	.58	.89	1.16	.75	1.59	1.76	1.69	2.29	2.55	2.10	2.43	2.85	3.25	3.52	3.92	3.78	4.21	4.45	4.62	4.52	4.91	4.60	5.15	5.00	5.07
Spinach																										
Fresh	2.90	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.00	1.90	1.70	2.00	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.00	.80	.70	.70	.70
Canned	.81	.98	.81	1.14	.76	1.25	.99	1.45	1.01	.91	1.00	.84	1.08	.93	.92	.68	.83	.94	.83	.89	.91	.85	.78	.88	.79	.72
Frozen	.02	.07	.02	.23	.20	.32	.48	.36	.40	.56	.52	.68	.91	.90	.94	.94	1.04	1.01	.97	1.01	1.13	1.00	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.12
Tomatoes																										
Fresh	14.10	13.30	13.10	14.00	14.10	14.40	16.10	15.40	13.90	13.90	13.50	12.90	13.30	13.10	12.80	12.90	13.40	12.20	12.60	11.90	12.90	12.60	12.70	12.70	12.20	11.70
Canned 6/	26.35	28.71	30.42	33.12	31.95	34.42	43.98	43.43	37.07	32.59	34.06	37.62	41.01	38.68	40.24	38.16	41.26	42.12	42.56	43.51	44.25	45.40	46.33	47.31	49.22	47.89

1/ Data for processed vegetables exclude quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, and baby foods and in canned wholesale mixtures such as peas and carrots, and succotash.
2/ "In-pod" basis.
3/ Sauerkraut, canned and bulk.
4/ "On-cob" basis.
5/ Pickles, canned and bulk.
6/ Including canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than soup.

Data for the processed vegetables were converted to a fresh equivalent basis using factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products (May 1952 edition), with the following exception: Frozen broccoli, 1.33 beginning 1948.

Table 9.--Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1919-64 1/

Year	Vegetables																
		Leafy, green and yellow															
	Tomatoes	Artichokes	Asparagus	Lima beans (unshelled)	Snap beans	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Cabbage	Carrots	Kale	Lettuce and escarole	Green peas (unshelled)	Peppers	Spinach	Minor	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1919	10.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	3.0	4/	0.1	17.3	2.2	0.1	5.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	4.0	35.1
1920	11.1	.1	.6	.2	3.0	4/	.1	27.3	2.4	.1	7.4	.4	1.3	1.0	5.1	49.0
1921	9.9	.1	.5	.2	3.1	4/	.1	18.5	2.5	.1	7.0	.6	1.3	1.3	4.7	40.0
1922	11.7	.2	.5	.2	3.1	4/	.1	23.0	2.8	.1	8.0	.7	1.3	1.5	5.2	46.7
1923	11.6	.2	.6	.2	3.4	4/	.1	19.5	3.0	.2	8.4	.9	1.4	1.7	4.8	44.4
1924	11.9	.4	.7	.2	3.6	4/	.1	24.0	3.1	.1	9.6	1.1	1.3	2.0	5.4	51.6
1925	12.6	.4	.8	.3	3.6	4/	.1	22.0	3.0	.1	10.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	5.2	50.2
1926	10.6	.5	1.0	.2	3.5	4/	.1	22.2	3.4	.2	10.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	5.3	52.0
1927	12.3	.4	1.0	.3	3.7	4/	.1	23.1	4.1	.2	11.6	2.0	1.3	2.3	5.5	55.6
1928	12.0	.3	1.1	.2	3.8	4/	.1	19.8	4.0	.2	12.4	2.2	1.3	2.3	4.8	52.5
1929	13.5	.3	1.0	.3	4.5	0.1	.1	21.0	5.9	.2	13.2	2.3	1.3	2.6	4.9	57.7
1930	12.9	.3	1.2	.4	4.5	.2	.1	18.4	6.1	.2	12.8	2.6	1.5	2.4	5.5	56.2
1931	12.4	.3	1.3	.5	4.8	.3	.1	19.4	5.4	.1	12.3	2.3	1.6	2.8	5.9	57.1
1932	13.5	.2	1.4	.6	4.5	.3	.2	19.2	5.4	.3	11.2	2.5	1.4	2.6	5.6	55.4
1933	12.5	.2	1.3	.5	5.1	.4	.2	17.1	5.3	.2	11.0	2.7	1.7	2.3	4.7	52.7
1934	13.5	.3	1.4	.5	5.1	.5	.2	22.6	6.0	.1	11.9	2.3	1.4	2.5	5.8	60.6
1935	14.0	.3	1.2	.6	4.9	.6	.2	19.6	5.9	.1	11.9	2.5	1.5	2.3	6.2	57.8
1936	12.6	.3	1.4	.8	4.4	.6	.2	17.9	6.2	.2	12.5	2.5	1.7	2.7	5.5	56.9
1937	12.8	.2	1.2	.7	4.0	.7	.2	17.8	6.4	.2	12.6	2.3	1.8	2.6	5.7	56.4
1938	13.8	.3	1.1	.8	4.8	.7	.2	19.8	7.0	.2	11.5	2.1	1.9	2.5	6.2	59.1
1939	14.1	.3	1.3	.9	5.0	.8	.3	16.4	7.4	.3	13.4	2.3	2.1	2.9	5.3	58.7
1940	13.3	.2	1.5	.8	5.0	.6	.3	18.5	7.7	.2	13.2	2.1	1.9	2.7	5.4	60.1
1941	13.1	.2	1.5	.8	4.6	.7	.2	16.2	7.6	.3	13.7	2.1	1.8	2.6	5.1	57.4
1942	14.0	.3	1.3	.7	4.9	.6	.2	18.9	8.0	.2	13.6	1.7	1.8	2.5	5.9	60.6
1943	14.1	.2	1.2	.6	5.3	.7	.2	17.0	11.1	.3	14.5	1.6	1.4	2.2	5.8	62.1
1944	14.4	.3	1.2	.6	4.7	1.0	.2	19.8	9.9	.3	16.4	1.7	1.8	2.2	5.3	65.4
1945	16.1	.2	1.1	.6	4.8	.9	.2	20.5	11.7	.3	17.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	6.1	69.8
1946	15.4	.2	1.1	.7	4.7	1.0	.2	17.7	9.6	.3	19.3	1.4	2.2	2.0	4.7	65.1
1947	13.9	.2	1.1	.6	4.0	1.0	.3	17.0	8.7	.2	19.4	1.1	1.9	1.9	6.5	63.9
1948	13.9	.2	.9	.6	4.1	.9	.2	16.6	9.3	.2	18.7	.9	2.2	1.7	6.7	63.2
1949	13.5	.2	.9	.6	4.1	.9	.1	14.7	8.5	.3	17.8	.8	2.3	2.0	5.6	58.8
1950	12.9	.2	.9	.5	3.9	1.0	.1	14.3	8.8	.3	18.6	.7	2.3	1.7	5.3	58.6
1951	13.3	.2	.8	.5	3.8	.7	.2	13.3	8.0	.3	18.6	.5	2.1	1.6	4.4	55.0
1952	13.1	.2	.8	.4	3.4	.8	.1	12.8	7.9	.3	19.8	.5	2.1	1.5	3.9	54.5
1953	12.8	.2	.8	.4	3.5	.7	.1	12.7	7.8	.3	19.6	.4	2.0	1.4	4.4	54.3
1954	12.9	.2	.7	.4	3.3	.6	.1	12.5	7.7	.2	19.6	.4	2.1	1.1	5.1	54.0
1955	13.4	.2	.7	.3	3.3	.5	.1	11.1	7.5	.2	20.5	.4	2.2	1.0	3.6	51.6
1956	12.2	.2	.8	.3	2.8	.5	.1	11.8	7.8	.2	21.6	.3	2.1	1.1	5.0	54.6
1957	12.6	.2	.8	.3	2.9	.5	.1	10.9	7.4	.2	20.8	.3	2.3	1.0	5.5	53.2
1958	11.9	.2	.8	.3	2.6	.4	.1	10.8	7.3	.2	20.1	.3	2.1	1.1	5.4	51.7
1959	12.9	.2	.7	.3	2.5	.4	.1	10.2	7.0	.2	19.9	.2	2.3	1.0	5.1	50.1
1960	12.6	.2	.7	.4	2.6	.4	.1	10.5	7.1	.2	20.0	.2	2.4	1.0	6.2	52.0
1961	12.7	.3	.6	.3	2.5	.4	.1	9.9	6.8	.2	20.3	.2	2.6	.8	6.8	51.8
1962	12.7	.2	.6	.3	2.3	.4	.1	10.0	6.8	.1	20.5	.2	2.5	.7	6.2	50.9
1963	12.2	.3	.6	.3	2.2	.4	.1	9.9	7.1	.1	21.3	.2	2.7	.7	6.4	52.3
1964 6/	11.7	.3	.5	.3	2.1	.3	.1	9.8	6.7	.1	20.7	.2	2.5	.7	5.9	50.2

Continued-

Table 9.--Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1919-64 1/ -Continued

Year	Vegetables											Melons			Total vegetables and melons
	Other										Total vegetables	Watermelons	Cantaloups	Total melons	
	Beets	Cauliflower 2/	Celery	Corn	Cucumbers	Eggplant	Garlic	Onions and shallots 3/	Minor	Total					
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1919	0.8	1.1	5.2	2.9	2.7	0.3	5/	11.7	6.0	30.7	76.6	15.7	9.1	24.8	101.4
1920	.8	1.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	.4	0.1	14.3	7.4	34.9	95.0	22.6	9.2	31.8	126.8
1921	.8	1.2	5.6	2.5	2.6	.5	.1	12.2	6.8	32.3	82.2	25.5	9.4	34.9	117.1
1922	.8	1.3	5.5	2.4	3.1	.4	.1	13.0	7.8	34.4	92.8	27.5	9.8	37.3	130.1
1923	.8	1.5	5.8	2.3	2.8	.4	.1	13.2	7.2	34.1	90.1	20.1	9.0	29.1	119.2
1924	1.1	1.3	6.2	2.8	3.2	.4	.1	13.8	8.5	37.4	100.9	25.7	10.0	35.7	136.6
1925	1.1	1.5	6.6	3.1	3.4	.4	.2	13.7	8.5	38.5	101.3	24.2	10.2	34.4	135.7
1926	.9	2.4	6.1	3.1	3.1	.3	.2	13.4	8.5	38.0	100.6	26.5	9.9	36.4	137.0
1927	1.2	1.8	6.2	3.1	3.2	.4	.1	13.5	8.6	38.1	106.0	20.7	10.1	30.8	136.8
1928	1.4	2.0	7.4	3.4	3.2	.3	.1	13.4	8.5	39.7	104.2	20.1	10.5	30.6	134.8
1929	1.7	2.5	8.5	3.4	3.0	.4	.1	12.5	9.3	41.4	112.6	21.4	10.7	32.1	144.7
1930	1.7	2.3	8.6	4.1	3.1	.4	.2	13.0	9.4	42.8	111.9	23.2	9.8	33.0	144.9
1931	1.7	2.7	7.6	4.4	2.8	.4	.1	10.1	9.0	38.8	108.3	22.2	10.6	32.8	141.1
1932	1.5	2.6	7.6	5.2	2.3	.4	.2	11.0	9.1	39.9	108.8	18.2	8.9	27.1	135.9
1933	1.5	2.5	7.4	5.4	2.2	.4	.1	11.4	8.4	39.3	104.5	17.6	7.7	25.3	129.8
1934	1.8	2.4	7.5	5.8	2.3	.4	.1	11.4	9.4	41.1	115.2	17.8	7.8	25.6	140.8
1935	1.5	2.4	6.6	5.7	2.5	.4	.1	11.0	9.2	39.4	111.2	18.7	8.5	27.2	138.4
1936	1.6	2.7	7.3	5.8	2.2	.5	.2	13.3	9.4	43.0	112.5	17.6	8.8	26.4	138.9
1937	1.7	3.1	7.8	5.1	2.1	.4	.2	12.0	9.4	41.8	111.0	18.8	10.0	28.8	139.8
1938	1.8	2.9	8.0	5.2	2.4	.5	.1	10.9	9.8	41.6	114.5	17.7	9.5	27.2	141.7
1939	1.7	3.3	8.3	5.1	2.4	.5	.2	12.6	9.7	43.8	116.6	15.8	9.6	25.4	142.0
1940	1.7	3.5	8.2	5.6	2.3	.4	.1	11.7	10.0	43.5	116.9	17.4	9.1	26.5	143.4
1941	1.6	2.6	8.8	6.2	2.3	.5	.2	11.3	9.8	43.3	113.8	15.1	9.4	24.5	138.3
1942	1.4	2.7	7.9	6.8	2.2	.4	.2	12.9	9.9	44.4	119.0	14.5	8.0	22.5	141.5
1943	1.3	2.6	7.0	6.3	1.7	.4	.1	11.3	9.8	40.5	116.7	13.9	7.9	21.8	138.5
1944	1.2	3.1	7.4	6.7	1.8	.5	.2	13.1	10.1	44.1	123.9	18.4	9.6	28.0	151.9
1945	1.2	3.5	8.2	7.9	2.4	.6	.2	13.9	10.5	48.4	134.3	19.5	10.2	29.7	164.0
1946	1.6	3.6	9.1	7.7	2.9	.6	.2	13.4	10.3	49.4	129.9	19.4	11.2	30.6	160.5
1947	1.3	3.3	7.9	7.7	2.6	.4	.2	12.6	8.6	44.6	122.4	18.1	9.9	28.0	150.4
1948	1.3	3.4	8.5	8.7	2.7	.5	.2	11.8	8.8	45.9	123.0	17.5	9.8	27.3	150.3
1949	1.2	3.1	8.2	7.6	2.5	.4	.2	11.7	9.0	43.9	116.2	17.9	9.0	26.9	143.1
1950	1.1	3.0	8.4	7.7	2.4	.4	.2	11.8	8.7	43.7	115.2	15.7	9.1	24.8	140.0
1951	.9	2.7	8.8	7.6	2.6	.4	.2	11.6	8.8	43.6	111.9	17.2	8.9	26.1	138.0
1952	1.0	2.6	8.6	7.8	2.7	.5	.2	11.8	8.8	44.0	111.6	17.1	8.6	25.7	137.3
1953	.9	2.4	8.6	7.8	2.6	.4	.2	11.7	7.4	42.0	109.1	19.0	9.2	28.2	137.3
1954	.8	1.3	8.6	8.5	2.8	.4	.3	11.1	6.5	40.3	107.2	19.3	9.7	29.0	136.2
1955	.8	1.4	8.8	8.2	2.9	.4	.3	10.9	6.4	40.1	105.1	20.2	9.4	29.6	134.7
1956	.8	1.5	8.6	7.9	2.8	.4	.3	11.4	6.5	40.2	107.0	18.4	9.0	27.4	134.4
1957	.8	1.5	8.4	7.7	3.1	.4	.2	11.8	6.7	40.6	106.4	16.6	7.8	24.4	130.8
1958	.8	1.3	7.8	8.4	2.8	.4	.3	11.7	6.6	40.1	103.7	18.1	8.2	26.3	130.0
1959	.7	1.1	8.0	8.5	2.6	.4	.3	11.5	6.8	39.9	102.9	15.9	8.6	24.5	127.4
1960	.7	1.3	8.0	8.1	2.9	.4	.4	12.1	7.3	41.2	105.8	17.2	8.4	25.6	131.4
1961	.7	1.2	7.7	7.9	3.1	.4	.2	11.7	7.5	40.4	104.9	16.3	8.4	24.7	129.6
1962	.6	1.2	7.2	8.0	2.8	.4	.3	11.7	7.0	39.2	102.8	14.7	8.5	23.2	126.0
1963	.6	1.1	6.9	7.7	3.1	.4	.3	11.9	6.4	38.4	102.9	16.0	8.7	24.7	127.6
1964 6/	.6	1.1	6.8	7.1	3.0	.4	.4	11.3	6.1	36.8	98.7	15.0	8.3	23.3	122.0

1/ Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. Minor vegetables on basis of carlot shipment data estimated to be 43 percent "leafy, green and yellow" 1919-49, then increasing each year to 55 percent in 1955; subsequently minor distributed each year on basis production of known items. 2/ Close trim basis since 1954; slight trim basis in prior years. 3/ Includes 0.1 pound of shallots each year 1929 through 1958; since 1958 less than 0.05 pound. In earlier years shallots are included in minor vegetables. 4/ Included in minor vegetables. 5/ Less than 0.05 pound. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 10.--Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption, 1909-64 1/

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables 2/							Tomato products 2/					Other vegetables						
	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Carrots	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Whole tomatoes	Catsup and chili sauce	Paste and sauce	Pulp and puree	Tomato and other vegetable juices 3/	Beets	Corn	Pickles	Sauerkraut	Sweet-potatoes	Other 4/	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	---	---	---	---	1.8	---	---	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	5.4	15.3
1910	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	5.4	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	5.1	14.5
1911	---	---	---	---	1.4	---	---	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	3.8	---	---	---	5.5	15.6
1912	---	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	---	---	---	6.6	18.7
1913	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	7.1	---	---	---	---	---	3.3	---	---	---	6.9	19.8
1914	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	6.8	19.2
1915	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	---	6.3	18.0
1916	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	5.9	16.1
1917	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	6.6	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	7.1	18.9
1918	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	3.2	---	---	---	8.9	22.3
1919	---	---	0.9	---	2.8	---	---	6.4	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	1.6	1.4	---	4.6	21.3
1920	0.4	---	.8	---	3.0	0.2	0.4	5.0	---	---	---	---	0.3	4.0	1.2	.8	0.3	2.1	18.5
1921	.3	---	.5	---	2.8	.2	.3	4.4	---	---	---	---	.2	3.8	1.2	.9	.3	2.0	16.9
1922	.3	0.1	.6	---	2.9	.2	.6	4.5	---	---	---	---	.2	3.2	1.8	1.2	.3	1.2	17.1
1923	.4	.1	.7	---	3.6	.3	.8	5.8	---	---	---	---	.2	3.4	1.2	2.2	.3	2.5	21.5
1924	.4	.1	.9	---	4.3	.4	.5	6.1	---	0.2	0.6	---	.3	3.4	1.3	2.1	.3	2.1	23.0
1925	.4	.2	1.3	---	4.6	.4	.6	7.0	---	.4	.7	---	.5	3.8	1.5	1.5	.3	2.5	25.7
1926	.4	.2	1.3	---	4.3	.4	.5	6.8	2.1	.4	.7	---	.4	4.4	2.5	1.3	.2	---	25.9
1927	.4	.1	1.0	---	4.2	.4	.7	5.4	1.8	.3	.6	---	.3	3.9	1.4	1.6	.2	---	22.3
1928	.5	.1	1.3	---	4.1	.5	1.0	5.5	1.7	.3	.6	---	.3	3.7	1.2	2.0	.2	---	23.0
1929	.5	.2	1.7	---	4.4	.8	1.3	5.9	1.8	.3	.6	---	.4	3.9	1.8	2.0	.2	.1	25.9
1930	.4	.2	2.0	---	4.6	.6	.8	6.6	1.8	.4	1.0	0.2	.6	4.2	1.8	2.3	.1	.8	28.4
1931	.4	.3	1.7	---	4.1	.4	.6	5.8	1.7	.2	.8	.6	.6	3.8	1.8	2.4	.1	---	25.3
1932	.4	.2	1.3	0.1	3.2	.4	.5	5.2	1.6	.2	.5	1.1	.3	3.4	1.6	1.7	.1	.3	22.1
1933	.5	.2	1.1	.1	3.2	.5	.6	5.4	1.5	.4	.6	1.1	.3	3.1	1.6	1.7	.1	---	22.0
1934	.5	.2	1.3	.2	3.6	.5	.8	5.4	1.5	.4	.7	1.1	.4	2.9	1.7	1.5	.1	.5	23.3
1935	.4	.3	1.4	.2	4.0	.3	.8	5.7	1.6	.5	.8	1.6	.5	3.5	1.8	2.4	.1	.3	26.2
1936	.5	.3	1.5	.2	4.3	.4	.9	5.8	1.6	.5	.8	2.4	.5	4.1	2.0	1.4	.1	.4	27.7
1937	.5	.3	1.8	.2	4.6	.5	1.0	5.6	1.7	.5	.8	3.0	.6	3.9	2.1	1.4	.1	.8	29.4
1938	.5	.3	2.0	.2	4.9	.4	.9	5.9	1.8	.7	.7	2.8	.6	4.0	2.3	1.9	.1	1.1	31.1
1939	.6	.4	2.1	.2	5.0	.6	.9	5.8	2.1	.7	.6	2.7	.7	4.3	2.2	2.0	.1	.8	31.8
1940	.6	.5	2.3	.3	5.5	.7	1.1	5.9	2.5	.8	.7	3.0	.8	4.5	2.2	2.1	.2	.7	34.4
1941	.6	.6	2.3	.4	6.2	.6	.9	6.0	2.5	.9	.6	3.7	.9	4.8	2.5	2.3	.3	.8	36.9
1942	.7	.6	2.6	.3	6.4	.6	1.2	6.2	2.4	1.1	.8	4.4	1.2	5.6	2.8	2.1	.2	.5	39.7
1943	.6	.4	2.6	.2	5.9	.6	.8	5.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	4.1	1.1	5.4	2.5	1.8	.3	.7	37.0
1944	.6	.2	2.9	.3	5.3	.5	1.4	4.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.9	1.0	5.0	2.2	.7	.3	.7	34.4
1945	.4	.3	3.3	.4	7.2	.4	1.1	4.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	7.0	1.4	5.6	2.3	1.0	.3	1.2	43.2
1946	1.0	.4	3.3	.6	7.6	.6	1.6	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.1	5.2	1.4	6.3	2.9	2.3	.7	.8	46.8
1947	.6	.3	2.7	.4	5.9	.6	1.1	3.9	2.7	2.7	1.6	3.9	1.2	5.8	3.3	2.4	.5	.9	40.5
1948	.7	.4	2.8	.4	5.8	.6	1.0	4.4	2.2	2.3	.5	4.2	1.2	5.0	3.4	1.1	.3	1.6	37.9
1949	.6	.4	2.9	.3	5.3	.5	1.1	4.7	2.5	2.2	.6	4.5	1.0	4.9	3.3	2.0	.5	1.7	39.0
1950	.7	.6	3.4	.4	5.4	.6	.9	5.1	2.7	2.4	.7	5.0	1.2	5.2	3.3	1.9	.7	1.9	42.1
1951	.7	.5	3.2	.3	5.4	.6	1.2	4.9	2.5	3.3	.8	4.7	1.5	4.9	3.1	2.3	.4	1.8	42.1
1952	.7	.5	3.4	.4	5.1	.7	1.0	4.1	2.8	2.7	.9	5.1	1.4	4.8	3.6	2.0	.8	2.0	42.0
1953	.8	.5	3.5	.4	4.9	.6	1.0	4.5	2.7	2.9	.8	5.5	1.4	5.2	3.9	1.9	.7	2.1	43.3
1954	.8	.5	3.6	.4	4.9	.7	.7	4.6	2.8	2.7	.5	5.1	1.4	5.2	3.9	2.0	.6	1.5	41.9
1955	.7	.5	4.0	.4	4.8	.7	.9	4.5	3.0	3.3	.7	4.8	1.3	5.3	3.9	1.9	.8	1.9	43.4
1956	.8	.5	4.1	.4	4.9	.7	1.0	4.6	3.1	3.3	.9	4.6	1.5	5.3	3.8	2.0	.8	1.6	43.9
1957	.8	.5	3.9	.4	4.8	.7	.9	4.6	3.3	3.2	.7	5.3	1.4	5.4	3.9	1.6	.8	1.7	43.9
1958	.8	.4	4.2	.5	4.7	.6	1.0	4.6	3.5	3.4	.7	4.7	1.5	5.4	4.1	1.8	1.1	1.7	44.7
1959	.8	.4	4.2	.5	4.9	.6	1.0	4.6	3.6	3.5	.7	5.1	1.5	5.1	4.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	44.8
1960	.7	.4	4.2	.6	4.4	.6	.9	4.6	3.8	3.8	.7	4.7	1.4	5.3	3.9	1.7	.9	1.7	44.3
1961	.8	.4	4.3	.5	4.4	.6	.8	4.8	3.9	6/3.7	.8	4.6	1.3	5.0	4.1	1.7	1.0	1.8	44.5
1962	.6	.4	4.5	.5	4.1	.5	.9	4.6	4.1	6/3.9	.8	4.7	1.4	5.5	4.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	46.1
1963	.7	.4	4.4	.6	4.1	.6	.9	4.6	4.3	6/3.9	.8	5.4	1.5	5.6	4.5	1.6	1.1	1.5	46.5
1964 5/	.7	.4	4.7	.6	4.1	.6	.8	4.4	4.6	6/3.9	.8	4.5	1.4	5.6	5.4	1.5	.9	1.5	46.4

1/ Excludes soups and baby food. In years 1909-42 calendar-year data are derived from pack-year data by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved. Civilian consumption, beginning 1941. 2/ Minor vegetables and, in earlier years, items not shown separately are included in "other". 3/ Based on information available for 1944-46, tomato juice comprises approximately 85 percent of the total, combination vegetable juices 13 percent, and other vegetable juices 2 percent. Combination vegetable juice contains approximately 70 percent or more tomato juice. 4/ Computed as a residual; includes miscellaneous greens, pimentos, potatoes, mixed vegetables, and all items, especially in earlier years, for which no separate data are available. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Estimated.

Table 11.--Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, 1937-64 1/

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables											Other vegetables					
	Asparagus	Snap beans	Lima beans	Carrots	Peas	Peas and carrots	Pumpkin and squash	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Spinach	Other 2/	Cauliflower	Corn, cut basis	Succotash	Rhubarb	Potato products	Total 3/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1937	0.03	0.05	0.11	4/	0.15	4/	4/	0.01	4/	0.02	4/	4/	0.03	5/	5/	5/	0.40
1938	.05	.05	.09	4/	.15	4/	0.01	.02	4/	.02	4/	4/	.02	5/	5/	5/	.41
1939	.03	.04	.11	4/	.22	0.01	.01	.02	4/	.01	0.01	4/	.04	5/	5/	5/	.50
1940	.05	.04	.13	4/	.21	4/	.01	.01	0.01	.04	.01	0.01	.05	5/	5/	5/	.57
1941	.05	.07	.11	0.01	.32	4/	.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	4/	.04	5/	5/	5/	.67
1942	.04	.10	.24	.01	.41	0.01	.02	.03	.02	.13	.01	0.01	.07	5/	5/	5/	1.10
1943	.06	.05	.14	4/	.27	.01	.03	.03	.02	.11	4/	4/	.02	5/	4/	5/	.74
1944	.11	.16	.17	0.03	.56	.02	.07	.03	.05	.18	0.06	0.04	.11	4/	0.04	5/	1.63
1945	.14	.20	.17	.02	.62	.02	.08	.08	.05	.26	.04	.04	.13	0.01	.04	5/	1.90
1946	.13	.20	.27	.04	.60	.04	.03	.12	.07	.20	.06	.07	.15	.01	.05	5/	2.04
1947	.11	.26	.38	.07	.81	.04	.06	.11	.04	.22	.09	.04	.25	.01	.08	0.01	2.58
1948	.14	.29	.38	.05	.91	.07	.05	.17	.07	.31	.10	.09	.23	.05	.02	.05	2.98
1949	.13	.28	.49	.10	.75	.04	.03	.21	.12	.29	.11	.10	.22	.05	.02	.07	3.01
1950	.12	.35	.51	.08	.86	.06	.06	.22	.09	.38	.15	.09	.21	.05	.03	.12	3.38
1951	.13	.45	.55	.09	1.02	.08	.06	.31	.13	.50	.22	.13	.31	.06	.04	.23	4.31
1952	.15	.53	.71	.11	1.16	.10	.06	.44	.14	.50	.33	.18	.39	.08	.04	.36	5.28
1953	.16	.57	.73	.13	1.25	.09	.07	.43	.18	.51	.30	.16	.45	.06	.03	.31	5.43
1954	.17	.64	.66	.17	1.40	.11	.09	.47	.16	.51	.36	.17	.43	.07	.05	.44	5.90
1955	.16	.66	.72	.21	1.34	.10	.09	.54	.17	.57	.54	.19	.51	.06	.04	.74	6.64
1956	.17	.72	.75	.15	1.50	.08	.10	.54	.20	.56	.39	.19	.66	.03	.02	1.20	7.26
1957	.16	.73	.73	.26	1.58	.12	.12	.50	.19	.53	.51	.15	.59	.07	.04	1.21	7.49
1958	.15	.79	.72	.26	1.64	.11	.09	.56	.17	.55	.64	.17	.69	.06	.03	1.44	8.07
1959	.19	.80	.69	.27	1.61	.14	.10	.59	.20	.62	.67	.20	.68	.05	.03	2.04	8.88
1960	.21	.76	.73	.35	1.75	.16	.10	.63	.19	.55	.75	.19	.64	.04	.03	2.67	9.75
1961	.15	.72	.67	.33	1.64	.14	.12	.59	.19	.57	1.02	.19	.70	.05	.04	2.83	9.95
1962	.18	.81	.70	.39	1.83	.13	.07	.62	.20	.56	1.09	.22	.85	.04	.03	3.84	11.56
1963	.16	.88	.70	.34	1.78	.08	.06	.59	.20	.57	.94	.19	.88	.03	.03	4.47	11.90
1964 6/	.17	.84	.72	.42	1.81	.14	.07	.66	.22	.62	1.10	.20	.96	.03	.03	5.85	13.84

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.
2/ Included with leafy, green, and yellow because most items included are considered to be greens.
3/ Computed from unrounded data.
4/ Less than 0.005 pound.
5/ Included with "other".
6/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, 1909-64 1/

Year	Potatoes 2/	Sweetpotatoes 3/	Dry edible beans 4/	Dry field peas 5/	Year	Potatoes 2/	Sweetpotatoes 3/	Dry edible beans 4/	Dry field peas 5/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	187	26.2	6.8	6/	1940	123	16.2	8.4	.7
					1941	128	18.4	8.8	.5
1910	198	26.2	6.5	6/	1942	127	20.4	11.1	.6
1911	157	24.0	6.3	6/	1943	125	21.4	8.9	.8
1912	179	24.0	6.8	6/	1944	136	19.7	8.1	.8
1913	189	23.6	6.1	6/	1945	122	18.3	7.8	.8
1914	157	22.1	6.4	6/	1946	123	17.2	8.7	.7
1915	185	25.3	5.8	6/	1947	125	14.5	6.5	.5
1916	143	24.5	5.1	6/	1948	105	11.5	6.8	.8
1917	146	27.9	7.5	6/	1949	110	11.7	6.9	.4
1918	174	26.7	7.4	6/					
1919	152	29.3	5.4	6/	1950	106	12.1	8.6	.8
					1951	113	8.1	8.1	.7
1920	140	29.1	5.7	6/	1952	101	7.3	8.1	.5
1921	156	27.2	4.8	6/	1953	106	8.0	7.6	.6
1922	143	28.9	5.1	6/	1954	106	8.1	8.0	.6
1923	174	24.8	5.9	6/	1955	107	8.4	7.5	.5
1924	154	17.6	7.8	6/	1956	99	7.8	8.0	.7
1925	157	17.7	7.3	6/	1957	106	7.6	7.6	.6
1926	128	21.1	7.6	6/	1958	101	6.5	7.7	.4
1927	141	25.0	8.7	6/	1959	101	7.3	7.7	.7
1928	147	20.7	8.6	0.5					
1929	159	22.4	7.8	.4	1960	101	6.3	7.3	.3
					1961	102	5.6	8.0	.2
1930	132	18.3	9.5	.5	1962	98	6.2	7.8	.5
1931	136	20.6	8.8	.7	1963	101	6.2	7.7	.3
1932	134	27.7	7.4	.6	1964 7/	95	5.8	7.4	.1
1933	132	24.0	7.1	.9					
1934	135	24.4	9.1	.8					
1935	142	25.6	8.4	.5					
1936	130	19.8	9.0	.6					
1937	126	21.5	7.8	.6					
1938	129	21.3	9.6	.6					
1939	122	19.7	9.3	.7					

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Farm weight basis, calendar years. Includes farm garden produce but not nonfarm. Excludes canned and frozen potatoes; includes farm weight equivalent of potatoes used in mixtures, flour, dehydration, chips, and shoestring potatoes. These uses for the past 3 years amounted to about 16 to 18 percent of totals shown. 3/ Excludes canned sweetpotatoes. 4/ Cleaned basis, calendar years. 5/ Cleaned basis, crop years beginning approximately September of year indicated. 6/ Basic data inadequate. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1959-63, 1964 and indicated 1965

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage for harvest				Production			
	Average 1959-63 1/	1964	1965 Indicated	1965 Percentage of 1964	Average 1959-63 1/	1964	1965 Indicated	1965 Percentage of 1964
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 2/	245,200	241,220	254,480	105	34,686	36,975	37,322	101
Spring 3/	588,080	568,980	550,790	97	51,592	50,438	51,099	101
Summer 2/	810,360	771,790	775,880	101	95,125	91,385	95,073	104
Fall:								
Beans, snap								
Early	13,550	12,250	11,650	95	573	521	483	93
Late	12,060	10,700	10,600	99	428	412	396	96
Total	25,610	22,950	22,250	97	1,001	933	879	94
Broccoli	23,540	22,700	22,300	98	1,114	1,128	1,123	100
Brussels sprouts	5,770	6,200	6,300	102	689	730	712	98
Cabbage 2/								
Early	31,430	31,370	32,240	103	8,062	7,771	9,181	118
Late	3,530	2,650	2,800	106	423	343	382	111
Total	34,960	34,020	35,040	103	8,485	8,114	9,563	118
Cantaloups	1,970	1,600	1,900	119	231	200	238	119
Carrots								
Early	19,960	19,930	21,220	106	5,361	5,288	5,977	113
Late	8,220	7,600	7,100	93	2,487	2,166	2,130	98
Total	28,180	27,530	28,320	103	7,848	7,454	8,107	109
Cauliflower								
Early	6,380	4,940	5,130	104	562	443	480	108
Late	7,520	8,400	7,000	83	762	840	735	88
Total	13,900	13,340	12,130	91	1,324	1,283	1,215	95
Celery								
Early	1,830	1,650	1,650	100	601	491	568	116
Late	6,540	5,800	5,600	97	3,006	3,045	2,912	96
Total	8,370	7,450	7,250	97	3,607	3,536	3,480	98
Corn, sweet	10,600	12,600	13,700	109	595	546	685	125
Cucumbers								
Early	7,640	7,250	7,450	103	636	656	682	104
Late	5,640	6,200	5,900	95	658	775	738	95
Total	13,280	13,450	13,350	99	1,294	1,431	1,420	99
Eggplant	930	850	750	88	100	119	94	79
Lettuce								
Early	32,920	36,800	35,400	96	5,271	6,263	6,245	100
Late	20,460	17,900	19,200	107	3,379	2,774	3,072	111
Total	53,380	54,700	54,600	100	8,650	9,037	9,317	103
Peas, green	1,400	1,100	1,000	91	44	35	35	100
Peppers, green	6,640	6,900	7,400	107	498	641	601	94
Spinach, early	4,440	3,420	3,520	103	264	191	223	117
Tomatoes								
Early	19,940	19,400	16,400	85	3,441	3,686	2,870	78
Late	8,740	10,200	10,200	100	1,077	1,524	--	--
Total	28,680	29,600	26,600	90	4,518	5,210	--	--
Total fall to date	261,650	258,410	256,410	99	40,262	40,588	40,562	100
Total acreage and production reported to date	1,905,290	1,840,400	1,837,560	100	221,665	219,386	224,056	102

1/ For group and annual totals, averages of yearly totals. 2/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.
3/ Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

Vegetables-Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 14.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads in 41 cities, indicated periods, 1964 and 1965
(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	Aug. 14-Sept. 10, 1964			Aug. 13-Sept. 9, 1965			Sept. 11-Oct. 8, 1964			Sept. 10-Oct. 7, 1965		
	Domestic sources 1/	Imports	Total	Domestic sources 1/	Imports	Total	Domestic sources 1/	Imports	Total	Domestic sources 1/	Imports	Total
Beans, lima and snap	1,219	--	1,219	1,093	--	1,093	1,020	--	1,020	1,056	--	1,056
Beets	121	--	121	105	--	105	130	--	130	130	--	130
Broccoli	76	--	76	78	--	78	190	--	190	171	--	171
Cabbage	2,322	--	2,322	2,196	--	2,196	2,617	2	2,619	2,560	--	2,560
Cantaloups and other melons 2/	5,557	5	5,562	5,132	--	5,132	3,388	8	3,396	3,265	--	3,265
Carrots	1,133	86	1,219	1,080	99	1,179	1,192	198	1,390	1,192	184	1,376
Cauliflower	398	--	398	448	1	449	1,253	3	1,256	896	--	896
Celery	1,538	--	1,538	1,552	--	1,552	1,715	--	1,715	1,685	3	1,688
Corn	2,776	1	2,777	3,074	2	3,076	1,584	3	1,587	1,777	1	1,778
Cucumbers	1,033	--	1,033	913	1	914	939	--	939	1,014	--	1,014
Eggplant	241	--	241	242	--	242	214	--	214	228	--	228
Escarole and endive	358	--	358	393	--	393	394	4	398	420	2	422
Lettuce and romaine	6,445	--	6,445	6,222	--	6,222	6,784	--	6,784	6,516	--	6,516
Onions 3/	2,651	2	2,653	2,707	26	2,733	2,752	1	2,753	2,834	3	2,837
Peas, green	58	--	58	85	--	85	40	--	40	43	--	43
Peppers	1,125	--	1,125	1,118	--	1,118	1,209	--	1,209	1,129	4	1,133
Spinach	190	--	190	143	--	143	255	--	255	181	--	181
Squash	516	--	516	520	--	520	596	--	596	699	--	699
Tomatoes	3,575	9	3,584	3,389	3	3,392	3,267	4	3,271	2,973	1	2,974
Turnips and rutabagas	117	73	190	75	67	142	195	193	388	171	167	338
Watermelons	4,518	--	4,518	4,776	--	4,776	844	--	844	781	--	781
Other vegetables (including mixed)	413	--	413	302	--	302	518	--	518	416	--	416
Total	36,380	176	36,556	35,643	199	35,842	31,096	416	31,512	30,137	365	30,502
Potatoes	12,780	--	12,780	11,976	1	11,977	12,919	31	12,950	12,331	2	12,333
Sweetpotatoes	718	--	718	599	--	599	1,008	--	1,008	1,029	--	1,029
Grand total	49.878	176	50,054	48,218	200	48,418	45,023	447	45,470	43,497	367	43,864

1/ Rail, truck, boat, and air combined. Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.
2/ Except watermelons.
3/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Seattle, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Market News: Weekly reports, C&MS, USDA.

Table 15.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1964 and 1965

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month			
			1964		1965	
			Sept. 15	Oct. 13	Sept. 14	Oct. 12
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
Beans, snap, green Harvesters	Virginia	Bu. hampers	--	5.00	--	3.25
Broccoli	California	14's small crt.-bunches	4.50	3.50	--	4.00
Cabbage, domestic round type	New Jersey	Various crates	1.90	1.65	1.00	1.60
Cantaloups	California	Jumbo crt. 36's	1/8.00	12.00	9.00	8.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48 1-lb. film bag, crt.	5.35	5.50	4.50	5.50
Cauliflower	Long Island	Crt. 12's	3.00	2.75	3.00	4.50
Celery, Pascal, West Section	New York	2-3 doz. 16" crt.	4.75	--	--	--
Celery, Pascal	California	2-2½ doz. 16" crt.	6.25	5.00	5.75	5.00
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	--	8.25	--	4.00
Honeydews	California	Std. crt. 9-12's	3.75	2/4.10	3.62½	4.00
Lettuce, Iceberg type	California	2-doz. ctn.	4.12½	4.25	4.35	4.85
Onions, yellow Spanish, Large size	Idaho-Oregon	50 lb. sack	2.70	3.00	2.50	2.50
Peppers, green, large	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	2.50	--	2.25	2.65
Spinach, savory	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	--	1.75	3.25	1.75
Chicago						
Beans, snap, green various varieties	Michigan	Bu. hamper	2.90	--	4.50	--
Beets, bunched	Illinois	Various crts., 18-bchs.	1.85	1.50	1.70	1.40
Broccoli	California	14's ½ crt.	3.85	2.85	4.10	3.15
Cabbage, domestic round type	Illinois	Various crts.	2.75	2.12	1.50	1.35
Cantaloups	California	Jumbo crt., 36's	1/6.50	1/6.25	6.75	6.75
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48 1-lb. film bag, crt.	--	5.25	4.75	4.50
Cauliflower	California	Crt. 12's	4.35	3.50	4.35	4.15
Celery, Pascal type	Michigan	2-4 doz.	4.00	3.50	4.10	3.25
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	--	7.00	--	4.00
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	3.50	3.60	3.75	--
Lettuce, Iceberg type	California	2 doz. heads, ctn.	3.65	2.90	3.50	3.85
Onions, yellow	Midwestern	Medium 50-lb. sack	2.00	2.20	1.75	1.65
Spinach, flat type	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	--	2.50	--	2.65
Tomatoes, green, ripes and turning	Midwestern	8 lb. bskt., med.-lge.	1.75	2.35	1.40	2.75

1/ Jumbo crate 36-45's.
2/ Standard crate 12's.

Weekly Summary of Terminal Market Prices, C&MS, USDA, Market News Reports.

Table 16.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date 1/ (1910-1914=100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	227	272	285	276
1953	267	273	254	252	251	285	246	209	191	206	226	241	242
1954	254	239	236	265	255	204	222	192	176	202	240	223	226
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	322	369	414	352	292	227	195	171	188	214	251	232	269
1959	295	301	288	291	271	233	229	214	244	265	275	303	267
1960	314	301	277	280	281	236	245	201	196	215	232	242	252
1961	233	234	241	300	266	290	259	208	210	213	247	237	245
1962	305	327	398	345	343	269	235	205	207	214	239	272	288
1963	324	298	258	264	247	285	274	210	200	225	290	297	264
1964	318	328	312	282	264	288	257	244	244	253	336	273	283
1965 2/	264	268	306	343	396	361	295	266	259				

1/ In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added: Broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.
2/ Preliminary.
Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 17.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Harvested acreage and estimated production, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			
	Average 1959-63	1964	For harvest 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965	1965 as percentage of 1964
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
Beans, lima	86,830	75,910	86,870	98,960	78,810	101,100	128
Beans, snap	180,190	217,700	239,840	434,890	470,950	566,230	120
Beets	16,450	16,470	16,100	179,510	180,290	180,970	100
Cabbage for kraut (contract)	8,160	7,340	9,440	133,930	115,090	182,200	158
Corn, sweet	423,240	350,040	410,130	1,635,560	1,465,800	1,786,500	122
Peas, green	384,690	417,410	439,420	494,460	485,260	576,330	119
Spinach (Winter and spring)	23,450	21,010	17,130	120,670	125,820	105,520	84
Tomatoes	291,000	269,380	249,200	4,255,510	4,561,510	4,268,000	94
Total with production	1,414,010	1,375,260	1,468,130	7,353,490	7,483,530	7,766,850	104
Asparagus	109,960	111,060	n.a.	128,690	125,200	n.a.	--
Cabbage for kraut (open market)	4,210	2,980	n.a.	64,870	45,060	n.a.	--
Cucumbers for pickles	103,410	111,000	n.a.	398,590	427,630	n.a.	--
Spinach (fall)	5,980	4,920	n.a.	22,150	22,870	n.a.	--
Total-10 vegetables	1,637,580	1,605,220	n.a.	7,967,820	8,104,290	n.a.	--

n.a. - not available.
Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 18.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1963 and 1964 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1964 and 1965, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
			Canners 1/			Wholesale distributors 1/		
	1963	1964	Date	1964	1965	Date	1964	1965
	1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's		1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's		1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	37,667	36,609	July 1	6,173	4,148	July 1	3,017	2,953
Corn, sweet	44,152	37,551	Aug. 1	7,957	2,964	July 1	3,935	3,644
Peas, green	33,588	30,045	June 1	4,704	3,029	June 1	3,268	2,918
Tomatoes	33,041	36,431	July 1	6,753	5,144	July 1	3,142	3,509
Tomato juice 2/	42,114	43,067	July 1	9,956	9,985	July 1	2,757	2,657
Total	190,562	183,703		35,543	25,270		16,119	15,681
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	9,263	8,217	Mar. 1	2,512	1,808	Apr. 1	752	672
Beans, lima	3,089	2,213	Aug. 1	708	112	July 1	546	480
Beets	12,665	10,709	July 1	4,540	3,563	July 1	1,302	1,176
Field peas	2,083	1,760						
Carrots	5,100	4,471	July 1	2,618	1,983	July 1	628	583
Okra 3/	718	751						
Pickles	4/39,023	4/35,058						
Pimientos	392	686						
Pumpkin and squash	4,015	3,799	July 1	1,364	915	July 1	430	419
Sauerkraut	4/12,999	4/9,818	Aug. 1	5/3,580	5/2,088	July 1	724	684
Potatoes	3,508	3,833						
Sweetpotatoes	8,756	7,865						
Spinach	8,031	7,641	Mar. 1	2,750	3,276	Apr. 1	759	788
Other greens	2,757	2,882						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and chili sauce	29,790	34,018	July 1	11,353	8,440	July 1	2,086	2,474
Paste	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.
Pulp and puree	5,422	5,929	July 1	6/2,188	6/1,127	July 1	n.a.	n.a.
Sauce	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetables, mixed	4,880	5,534						
Total comparable minor items	152,491	145,184		31,613	23,312		7,227	7,276
Grand total comparable items	343,053	328,887		67,156	48.582		23,346	22,957

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 303 cans.
2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.
3/ Okra, okra and tomatoes, and okra, corn, and tomatoes.
4/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 83 and sauerkraut 65.9 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh).
5/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/303's by using 17.08 cases to the barrel.
6/ California only.

n.a. - not available.

Canners' stock and pack data from the National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stock from the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1963 and 1964 and cold-storage holdings, October 1, 1965 with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1963	1964	October 1 average 1959-63	October 1, 1964	October 1, 1965 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	30,316	31,054	26,793	22,294	22,852
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	56,000	55,665	2/	54,534	46,990
Baby	61,707	60,823	2/	53,826	55,134
Total	117,707	116,488	131,310	108,360	102,124
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	90,970	108,614	2/	123,072	121,309
French style	63,649	60,680	2/	53,479	55,405
Wax	5,018	6,044	3/	3/	3/
Total	159,637	175,338	157,461	176,551	176,714
Broccoli	135,334	129,817	37,907	48,643	36,807
Brussels sprouts	42,272	47,476	14,336	16,364	12,762
Carrots	69,772	63,947	13,687	18,435	27,672
Cauliflower	40,677	43,596	13,297	14,435	12,147
Corn, cut	168,156	159,846	4/142,965	4/145,195	4/172,031
Corn-on-cob	11,748	27,757	5/	5/	5/
Mixed vegetables	50,950	48,179	15,364	18,311	17,840
Peas, green	344,784	336,931	299,771	306,050	350,039
Peas and carrots	16,158	21,860	11,019	10,698	9,497
Pumpkin and squash	12,190	11,243	6/	6/	6/
Rhubarb	5,520	5,758	6/	6/	6/
Spinach	119,768	126,957	58,262	65,009	54,165
Succotash	4,956	4,254	6/	6/	6/
Kale	4,789	4,013	6/	6/	6/
Okra	21,144	35,451	6/	6/	6/
Peas, blackeye	15,639	23,452	6/	6/	6/
Potato products	861,537	1,117,883	93,600	122,759	140,836
Turnip greens	14,232	20,575	6/	6/	6/
Miscellaneous vegetables	75,090	87,324	115,444	140,923	145,167
Total	2,322,376	2,639,199	1,131,216	1,214,027	1,280,653

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Stocks not reported separately prior to February 1, 1960.
3/ Not available.
4/ Sweet corn.
5/ Corn-on-cob included with sweet corn.
6/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 20.--Vegetables, fresh: Average prices received by farmers, per cwt. United States, September 15, 1965 with comparisons

Commodity	1964		1965		
	August	September	July	August	September
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Beans, snap	8.30	9.20	9.70	8.80	10.70
Broccoli	10.80	10.90	9.60	11.80	10.50
Cabbage	2.95	3.15	2.60	2.10	2.00
Cantaloups	3.60	4.25	5.60	4.70	4.45
Carrots	4.20	4.55	6.10	5.30	4.55
Cauliflower	8.60	10.70	9.20	8.20	10.40
Celery	4.10	4.85	5.40	4.40	4.50
Corn, sweet	3.75	3.20	4.50	3.85	3.55
Cucumbers	5.10	5.40	5.30	5.60	6.80
Lettuce	3.50	4.40	3.40	3.30	4.65
Onions	3.10	2.60	5.60	4.80	2.75
Peppers, green	9.40	5.70	9.70	8.20	6.30
Spinach	7.80	7.10	9.50	11.40	12.50
Tomatoes	7.80	6.00	9.70	9.10	8.10
Watermelons	1.35	1.45	1.35	1.25	1.35

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 21.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1965	Average 1959-63	1964 1/	Indicated 1965	Average 1959-63	1964 1/	Indicated 1965
	Average 1959-63	1964 1/							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	22.6	18.3	19.4	180	202	181	4,052	3,691	3,518
Spring									
Early	26.4	27.0	35.0	150	154	140	3,967	4,166	4,902
Late	121.7	96.2	120.9	201	210	207	24,477	20,248	25,059
Summer									
Early	93.9	81.2	80.4	146	142	146	13,762	11,492	11,700
Late	149.4	140.8	141.2	202	196	211	30,176	27,616	29,754
Fall									
8 Eastern	275.0	269.5	269.5	236	243	234	64,887	65,595	62,994
9 Central	319.6	291.9	309.6	141	130	158	45,004	37,998	48,933
9 Western	381.9	368.9	436.8	211	186	238	80,726	68,597	104,059
Total	976.4	930.3	1,015.9	195	185	213	190,617	172,190	215,986
United States	1,390.5	1,293.8	1,412.8	192	185	206	267,052	239,403	290,919

1/ Revised.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 22.--Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight, U. S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1964 and 1965

Shipping point and variety	1964			1965		
	Aug. 15	Sept. 12	Oct. 17	Aug. 14	Sept. 18	Oct. 16
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New Jersey Round whites	3.44	2.88	2.84	2.43	1.98	2.64
Long Island, New York Round whites	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.52	2.00	2.60
New York, Upstate Round white	--	3.00	3.12	--	2.22	2.64
Michigan Round whites	--	2.68	3.00	--	2.28	2.60
Colorado Russets	--	--	3.82	--	--	3.00
Colorado Reds, 2" and up	2.62	2.94	3.76	3.15	2.45	2.75
Idaho-Oregon Russets	--	3.44	4.40	--	2.76	2.98
Washington Russets	3.92	2.74	3.94	3.20	2.38	2.42

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices for the week ended on indicated date. Compiled from Market News Service reports.

Table 23.--Potatoes: U.S. average price received by farmers, per hundredweight, indicated periods, 1964 and 1965

Item	1964			1965		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
U. S. farm price	3.54	2.75	2.28	4.82	2.57	1.90
Parity price	2.33	2.36	2.36	2.60	2.62	2.62
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Price as percent of parity	152	117	97	185	98	73

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 24.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965
	Average 1959-63	1964							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1.000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central Atlantic 1/	37.3	35.3	36.0	108	100	105	4,034	3,525	3,764
Lower Atlantic 2/	50.0	40.7	46.5	87	103	107	4,328	4,181	4,973
South Central 3/	114.4	95.1	100.5	66	70	76	7,523	6.677	7,626
North Central 4/	2.5	2.5	2.5	91	83	90	228	207	225
California	9.9	8.8	8.4	84	80	95	831	704	798
United States	214.1	182.4	193.9	79	84	90	16,943	15,294	17,386

1/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. 2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. 4/ Missouri and Kansas.
Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 25.--Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1964 and 1965

Item	State	Unit	Week ended			
			1964		1965	
			Sept. 12	Oct. 17	Sept. 18	Oct. 16
F.o.b. shipping points			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Porto Rico, uncured	Southern Louisiana points	U. S. No. 1: 50 lb. crt.	3.14	3.42	2.66	2.58
Nemagold	Eastern Shore, Virginia	Bu. bskt.	--	--	2.34	2.28
			Tuesday nearest mid-month			
			1964		1965	
			Sept. 15	Oct. 13	Sept. 14	Oct. 12
Terminal markets			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
Porto Rico	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	4.25	4.50	3.35	4.00
Chicago						
Porto Rico, uncured	Louisiana	50 lb. crt.	3.90	4.25	3.80	3.45

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 26.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 1/

Group, State and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965
	Average 1959-63	1964							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Northeast 3/	634	702	727	1,312	1,227	866	8,320	8,616	6,298
Northwest 4/	313	293	336	1,704	1,477	1,370	5,332	4,327	4,602
Southwest 5/	254	247	266	835	768	781	2,122	1,896	2,078
California:									
Large lima	51	42	46	1,637	1,614	1,650	835	678	759
Baby lima	27	18	14	1,774	1,528	1,750	479	275	[illegible]
Other	164	156	166	1,324	1,293	1,340	2,172	2,017	[illegible]
Total California	242	216	226	1,441	1,375	1,428	3,487	2,970	3,228
United States	1,445	1,458	1,555	1,334	1,221	1,042	19,271	17,809	16,206

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). 3/ New York and Michigan. 4/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964. 5/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.
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Table 27.--Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965
	Average 1959-63	1964							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	6	4	6	883	800	900	53	32	54
North Dakota	7	6	5	1,071	967	1,200	75	58	60
Idaho	115	113	86	1,296	1,570	1,750	1,490	1,774	1,505
Washington	177	171	116	1,372	1,600	1,750	2,429	2,736	2,030
Oregon	15	12	14	1,187	1,150	1,500	178	138	210
United States	328	306	227	1,311	1,548	1,700	4,300	4,738	3,859

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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